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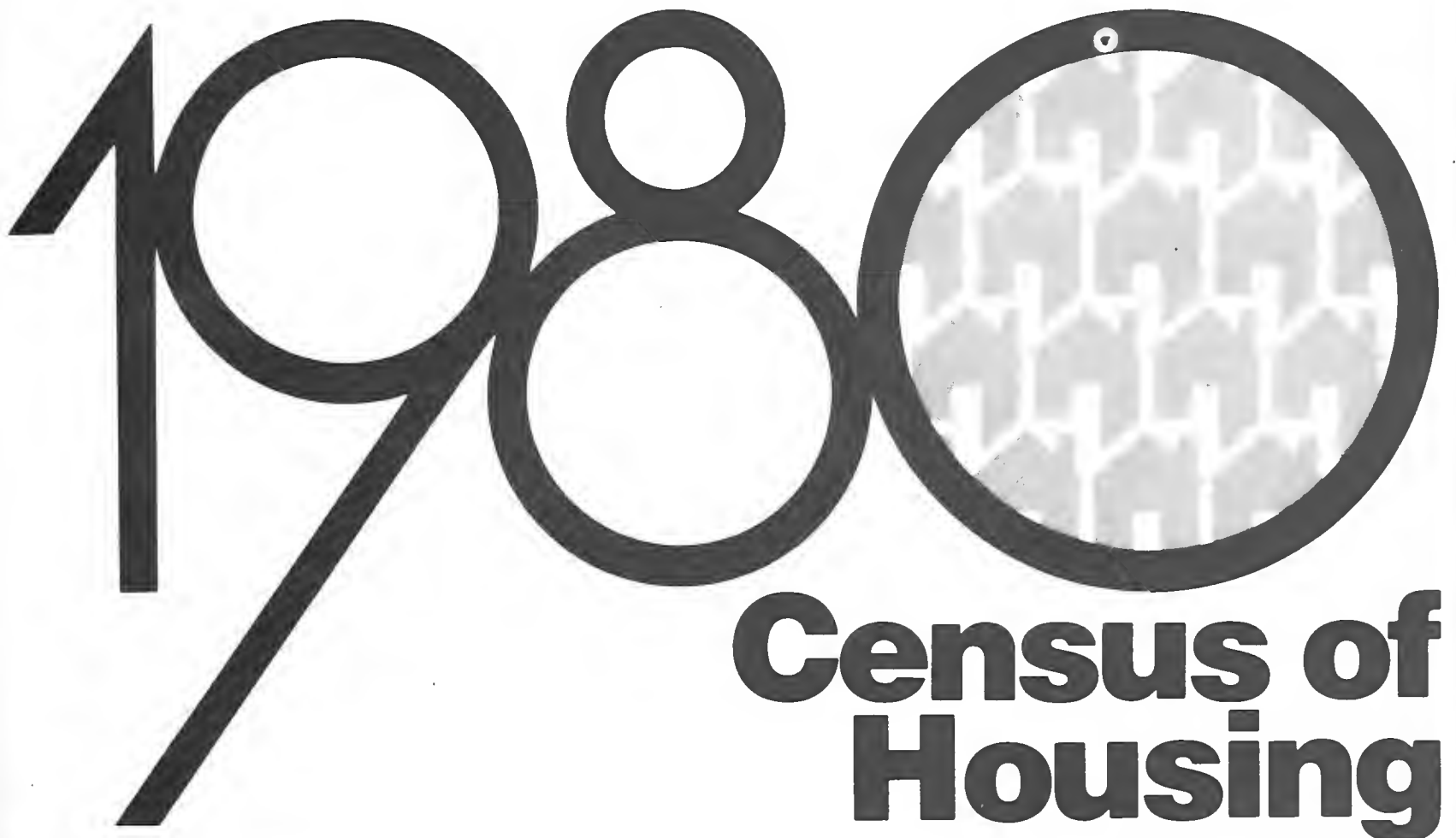
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Metropolitan Housing Characteristics

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STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA

1980



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Census of Housing

VOLUME 2

Metropolitan Housing Characteristics

GADSDEN, ALA.

HC80-2-166

Issued November 1983



U.S. Department of Commerce
Malcolm Baldrige, Secretary
Robert G. Dederick,
Under Secretary for
Economic Affairs

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
C. L. Kincannon, Acting Director

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HOUSING DIVISION
Arthur F. Young, Chief

Acknowledgments

Many persons participated in the diverse activities of the 1980 census. These acknowledgments generally reflect staff during the post-census data publication process. The Bureau was guided by Director, **Bruce Chapman** and Deputy Director, **C. L. Kincannon**. Primary direction of the data publication program was performed by **William P. Butz**, Associate Director for Demographic Fields, assisted by **Peter A. Bounpane**, Assistant Director for Demographic Census, in conjunction with **Barbara A. Bailar**, Associate Director for Statistical Standards and Methodology, **Howard N. Hamilton**, Acting Associate Director for Information Technology, **James D. Lincoln**, then Associate Director for Administration, and **Stanley D. Moore**, Associate Director for Field Operations. The Director's staff was assisted by **Sherry L. Courtland**, Direction of the census enumeration and early processing activities was provided by **Vincent P. Barabba**, former Director; **Daniel B. Levine**, former Deputy Director; and **George E. Hall**, former Associate Director.

Responsibility for the overall planning, coordinating, processing, and publication of the 1980 census was in the Decennial Census Division under the direction of **Stanley D. Matchett**, Chief, assisted by **Rachel F. Brown** and **Roger O. Lepage**, Assistant Division Chiefs. The following Branch Chiefs were responsible for support services: **Donald R. Dalzell**, **H. Ray Dennis**, **Stephen E. Goldman**, **Dennis W. Stoudt**, and **Richard R. Warren**.

Responsibility for developing the housing portion of the 1980 census questionnaire content, designing the tabulations, and preparing this report was in the Housing Division under the supervision of **Arthur F. Young**, Chief; **Leonard J. Norry**, Assistant Chief; and **William A. Downs**, Chief, Decennial Planning and Data Services Branch. This report was prepared by **Robert W. Bonnette**, **Carol A. Comisarow**, **Richard G. Knapp**, and **Charles N. Moore**. Important contributions were made by **Carmina F. Young**, Special Assistant.

Administration support was provided by the Administrative Services Division, **Robert L.**

Kirkland, Chief, and **William C. Fanning**, Assistant Chief.

Computer processing was performed in the Computer Services Division, **C. Thomas DiNenna**, Chief, **James E. Steed**, **George M. Bowden**, and **Joseph J. Sferrella**, Assistant Chiefs.

Questionnaire processing procedures were developed in the Decennial Processing Staff, **James S. Werking**, then Chief, under the direction of **Harry O'Haver**, then Assistant Chief. The clerical coding and microfilming of the sample questionnaires were performed at three decennial processing locations as follows: Data Preparation Division, **Don L. Adams**, Chief; Jeffersonville Processing Office, **Robert L. Kirkland**, then Processing Manager; New Orleans Processing Office, **Robert L. Allen**, Chief; and Laguna Niguel Processing Office, **Robert N. Scheller**, Chief.

User services were provided by the Data User Services Division under the supervision of **Michael G. Garland**, Chief, **Marshall L. Turner, Jr.**, and **Paul T. Zeisset**, Assistant Chiefs.

Data collection activities were supervised in the Field Division by **Lawrence T. Love**, Chief, under the direction of **Richard Blass**, **Charles Hancock**, and **George T. Reiner**, Assistant Chiefs, with the assistance of the directors and assistant directors of the Bureau's regional offices.

Geographic programs and plans were developed in the Geography Division under the direction of **Robert W. Marx**, Chief; **Joseph J. Knott** and **Silla G. Tomasi**, Assistant Chiefs; and **Donald I. Hirschfeld**, Special Assistant.

Publications editing, design, composition, and printing procurement were performed by the staff of the Publications Services Division, **Raymond J. Koski**, Chief; **Milton S. Andersen**, **Arlene C. Duckett**, and **Gerald A. Mann**, Branch Chiefs.

The Statistical Methods Division was largely responsible for weighting sample data and

producing variance estimates. This work was supervised by **Charles D. Jones**, Chief, **Susan M. Miskura** and **Robert T. O'Reagan**, Assistant Chiefs. Important contributions were made by **David H. Diskin**, **Milton C. Fan**, **Thomas W. Harahush**, **Robert S. Jewett**, **J. Kim**, **Teresa A. Passalacqua**, **Charles E. Talbert**, **John H. Thompson**, and **Henry F. Woltman**.

The system design, technical specifications, assembly, and installation of the FOSDIC and Automated Camera Technology System were the responsibility of the Technical Services Division, **C. Thomas DiNenna**, Acting Chief, and **Robert J. Varson**, Branch Chief.

Many other persons participated in the various activities of the 1980 census. For a list of key personnel, refer to the *History of the 1980 Census of Population and Housing*, (PHC80-R2).

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data

1980 census of housing. Volume 2, Metropolitan housing characteristics.

HC80-2.
Issued August 1983--

1. Housing--United States--Statistics. 2. Households--United States--Statistics. 3. United States--Census, 20th, 1980. I. United States. Bureau of the Census. II. Title: Metropolitan housing characteristics.

HD7293.A6114 312'.9'0973 81-607957
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1	U.S. Summary	41	Rhode Island	77	Atlanta, Ga.	114	Charleston-North
2	Alabama	42	South Carolina	78	Atlantic City, N.J.		Charleston, S.C.
3	Alaska	43	South Dakota	79	Augusta, Ga.-S.C.	115	Charleston, W. Va.
4	Arizona	44	Tennessee	80	Austin, Tex.		
5	Arkansas	45	Texas			116	Charlotte-Gastonia, N.C.
				81	Bakersfield, Calif.	117	Charlottesville, Va.
6	California	46	Utah	82	Baltimore, Md.	118	Chattanooga, Tenn.-Ga.
7	Colorado	47	Vermont	83	Bangor, Maine	119	Chicago, Ill.
8	Connecticut	48	Virginia	84	Baton Rouge, La.		
9	Delaware	49	Washington	85	Battle Creek, Mich.	120	Chico, Calif.
10	Not assigned	50	West Virginia			121	Cincinnati, Ohio-Ky.-Ind.
				86	Bay City, Mich.	122	Clarksville-Hopkinsville, Tenn.-Ky.
11	Florida	51	Wisconsin	87	Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange, Tex.	123	Cleveland, Ohio
12	Georgia	52	Wyoming	88	Bellingham, Wash.	124	Colorado Springs, Colo.
13	Hawaii	53	Puerto Rico	89	Benton Harbor, Mich.	125	Columbia, Mo.
14	Idaho	54	Not assigned	90	Billings, Mont.		
15	Illinois	55	Not assigned			126	Columbia, S.C.
				91	Biloxi-Gulfport, Miss.	127	Columbus, Ga.-Ala.
16	Indiana	56	Not assigned	92	Binghamton, N.Y.-Pa.	128	Columbus, Ohio
17	Iowa	57	Not assigned	93	Birmingham, Ala.	129	Corpus Christi, Tex.
18	Kansas	58	Abilene, Tex.	94	Bismarck, N. Dak.	130	Cumberland, Md.-W. Va.
19	Kentucky	59	Akron, Ohio	95	Bloomington, Ind.		
20	Louisiana	60	Albany, Ga.			131	Dallas-Fort Worth, Tex.
				96	Bloomington-Normal, Ill.	132	Danbury, Conn.
21	Maine			97	Boise City, Idaho	133	Danville, Va.
22	Maryland	61	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, N.Y.	98	Boston, Mass.	134	Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, Iowa-Ill.
23	Massachusetts	62	Albuquerque, N. Mex.	99	Bradenton, Fla.	135	Dayton, Ohio
24	Michigan	63	Alexandria, La.	100	Bremerton, Wash.		
25	Minnesota	64	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, Pa.-N.J.			136	Daytona Beach, Fla.
				101	Bridgeport, Conn.	137	Decatur, Ill.
26	Mississippi	65	Altoona, Pa.	102	Bristol, Conn.	138	Denver-Boulder, Colo.
27	Missouri			103	Brockton, Mass.	139	Des Moines, Iowa
28	Montana	66	Amarillo, Tex.	104	Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito, Tex.	140	Detroit, Mich.
29	Nebraska	67	Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove, Calif.	105	Bryan-College Station, Tex.		
30	Nevada					141	Dubuque, Iowa
		68	Anchorage, Alaska			142	Duluth-Superior, Minn. Wis.
31	New Hampshire	69	Anderson, Ind.	106	Buffalo, N.Y.	143	Eau Claire, Wis.
32	New Jersey	70	Anderson, S.C.	107	Burlington, N.C.	144	El Paso, Tex.
33	New Mexico			108	Burlington, Vt.	145	Elkhart, Ind.
34	New York			109	Caguas, P.R.		
35	North Carolina	71	Ann Arbor, Mich.	110	Canton, Ohio		
		72	Anniston, Ala.			146	Elmira, N.Y.
36	North Dakota	73	Appleton-Oshkosh, Wis.			147	Enid, Okla.
37	Ohio	74	Arecibo, P.R.	111	Casper, Wyo.		
38	Oklahoma	75	Asheville, N.C.	112	Cedar Rapids, Iowa		
39	Oregon			113	Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, Ill.		
40	Pennsylvania	76	Athens, Ga.				

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149	Eugene-Springfield, Oreg.	188	Iowa City, Iowa	228	Lowell, Mass.-N.H.		
150	Evansville, Ind.-Ky.	189	Jackson, Mich.	229	Lubbock, Tex.		
		190	Jackson, Miss.	230	Lynchburg, Va.	266	Northeast Pennsylvania
151	Fall River, Mass.-R.I.					267	Norwalk, Conn.
152	Fargo-Moorhead, N. Dak.- Minn.	191	Jacksonville, Fla.	231	Macon, Ga.	268	Ocala, Fla.
		192	Jacksonville, N.C.	232	Madison, Wis.	269	Odessa, Tex.
153	Fayetteville, N.C.	193	Janesville-Beloit, Wis.	233	Manchester, N.H.	270	Oklahoma City, Okla.
154	Fayetteville-Springdale, Ark.	194	Jersey City, N.J.	234	Mansfield, Ohio		
155	Fitchburg-Leominster, Mass.	195	Johnson City-Kingsport- Bristol, Tenn.-Va.	235	Mayaguez, P.R.	271	Olympia, Wash.
						272	Omaha, Nebr.-Iowa
156	Flint, Mich.	196	Johnstown, Pa.	236	McAllen-Pharr-Edinburg, Tex.	273	Orlando, Fla.
157	Florence, Ala.	197	Joplin, Mo.	237	Medford, Oreg.	274	Owensboro, Ky.
158	Florence, S.C.	198	Kalamazoo-Portage, Mich.	238	Melbourne-Titusville- Cocoa, Fla.	275	Oxnard-Simi Valley- Ventura, Calif.
159	Fort Collins, Colo.	199	Kankakee, Ill.				
160	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood, Fla.	200	Kansas City, Mo.-Kans.	239	Memphis, Tenn.-Ark.- Miss.	276	Panama City, Fla.
						277	Parkersburg-Marietta, W. Va.-Ohio
161	Fort Myers-Cape Coral, Fla.	201	Kenosha, Wis.	240	Meriden, Conn.	278	Pascagoula-Moss Point, Miss.
162	Fort Smith, Ark.-Okla.	202	Killeen-Temple, Tex.			279	Paterson-Clifton-Passaic, N.J.
163	Fort Walton Beach, Fla.	203	Knoxville, Tenn.	241	Miami, Fla.	280	Pensacola, Fla.
164	Fort Wayne, Ind.	204	Kokomo, Ind.	242	Midland, Tex.		
165	Fresno, Calif.	205	La Crosse, Wis.	243	Milwaukee, Wis.	281	Peoria, Ill.
				244	Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.-Wis.	282	Petersburg-Colonial Heights-Hopewell, Va.
166	Gadsden, Ala.	206	Lafayette, La.	245	Mobile, Ala.	283	Philadelphia, Pa.-N.J.
167	Gainesville, Fla.	207	Lafayette-West Lafayette, Ind.			284	Phoenix, Ariz.
168	Galveston-Texas City, Tex.	208	Lake Charles, La.	246	Modesto, Calif.	285	Pine Bluff, Ark.
169	Gary-Hammond-East Chicago, Ind.	209	Lakeland-Winter Haven, Fla.	247	Monroe, La.		
170	Glens Falls, N.Y.	210	Lancaster, Pa.	248	Montgomery, Ala.	286	Pittsburgh, Pa.
				249	Muncie, Ind.	287	Pittsfield, Mass.
171	Grand Forks, N.Dak.- Minn.	211	Lansing-East Lansing, Mich.	250	Muskegon-Norton Shores- Muskegon Heights, Mich.	288	Ponce, P.R.
172	Grand Rapids, Mich.	212	Laredo, Tex.			289	Portland, Maine
173	Great Falls, Mont.	213	Las Cruces, N. Mex.	251	Nashua, N.H.	290	Portland, Oreg.-Wash.
174	Greeley, Colo.	214	Las Vegas, Nev.	252	Nashville-Davidson, Tenn.		
175	Green Bay, Wis.	215	Lawrence, Kans.	253	Nassau-Suffolk, N.Y.	291	Portsmouth-Dover- Rochester, N.H.-Maine
				254	New Bedford, Mass.	292	Poughkeepsie, N.Y.
176	Greensboro-Winston-Salem- High Point, N.C.	216	Lawrence-Haverhill, Mass.-N.H.	255	New Britain, Conn.	293	Providence-Warwick- Pawtucket, R.I.-Mass.
177	Greenville-Spartanburg, S.C.	217	Lawton, Okla.	256	New Brunswick-Perth Amboy-Sayreville, N.J.	294	Provo-Orem, Utah
178	Hagerstown, Md.	218	Lewiston-Auburn, Maine	257	New Haven-West Haven, Conn.	295	Pueblo, Colo.
179	Hamilton-Middletown, Ohio	219	Lexington-Fayette, Ky.				
180	Harrisburg, Pa.	220	Lima, Ohio	258	New London-Norwich, Conn.-R.I.	296	Racine, Wis.
						297	Raleigh-Durham, N.C.
181	Hartford, Conn.	221	Lincoln, Nebr.	259	New Orleans, La.	298	Reading, Pa.
182	Hickory, N.C.	222	Little Rock-North Little Rock, Ark.	260	New York, N.Y.-N.J.	299	Redding, Calif.
183	Honolulu, Hawaii	223	Long Branch-Asbury Park, N.J.			300	Reno, Nev.
184	Houston, Tex.	224	Longview-Marshall, Tex.	261	Newark, N.J.		
185	Huntington-Ashland, W. Va.-Ky.-Ohio	225	Lorain-Elyria, Ohio	262	Newark, Ohio	301	Richland-Kennewick- Pasco, Wash.
				263	Newburgh-Middletown, N.Y.	302	Richmond, Va.
186	Huntsville, Ala.	226	Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif.	264	Newport News-Hampton, Va.	303	Riverside-San Bernardino- Ontario, Calif.

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305	Rochester, Minn.	324	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, Calif.	344	Steubenville-Weirton, Ohio-W. Va.	363	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, Calif.
306	Rochester, N.Y.	325	Santa Cruz, Calif.	345	Stockton, Calif.	364	Waco, Tex.
307	Rockford, Ill.	326	Santa Rosa, Calif.	346	Syracuse, N.Y.	365	Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va.
308	Rock Hill, S.C.	327	Sarasota, Fla.	347	Tacoma, Wash.	366	Waterbury, Conn.
309	Sacramento, Calif.	328	Savannah, Ga.	348	Tallahassee, Fla.	367	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, Iowa
310	Saginaw, Mich.	329	Seattle-Everett, Wash.	349	Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fla.	368	Wausau, Wis.
311	St. Cloud, Minn.	330	Sharon, Pa.	350	Terre Haute, Ind.	369	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton, Fla.
312	St. Joseph, Mo.	331	Sheboygan, Wis.	351	Texarkana, Tex.-Texarkana, Ark.	370	Wheeling, W. Va.-Ohio
313	St. Louis, Mo.-Ill.	332	Sherman-Denison, Tex.	352	Toledo, Ohio-Mich.	371	Wichita, Kans.
314	Salem, Oreg.	333	Shreveport, La.	353	Topeka, Kans.	372	Wichita Falls, Tex.
315	Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, Calif.	334	Sioux City, Iowa-Nebr.	354	Trenton, N.J.	373	Williamsport, Pa.
		335	Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	355	Tucson, Ariz.	374	Wilmington, Del.-N.J.-Md.
316	Salisbury-Concord, N.C.	336	South Bend, Ind.			375	Wilmington, N.C.
317	Salt Lake City-Ogden, Utah	337	Spokane, Wash.	356	Tulsa, Okla.	376	Worcester, Mass.
318	San Angelo, Tex.	338	Springfield, Ill.	357	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	377	Yakima, Wash.
319	San Antonio, Tex.	339	Springfield, Mo.	358	Tyler, Tex.	378	York, Pa.
320	San Diego, Calif.	340	Springfield, Ohio	359	Utica-Rome, N.Y.	379	Youngstown-Warren, Ohio
321	San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.	341	Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke, Mass.-Conn.	360	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, Calif.	380	Yuba City, Calif.
322	San Jose, Calif.	342	Stamford, Conn.	361	Victoria, Tex.		

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Introduction

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GENERAL

This report is part of the *Metropolitan Housing Characteristics* series and presents cross-tabulations of sample data on housing and household characteristics from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing. Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1980, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which codified Title 13, United States Code.

The content and procedures of the 1980 census were determined after evaluation of the results of the 1970 census, consultation with a wide variety of users of census data, and extensive field testing. A number of changes were introduced in 1980 to improve the usefulness of the census results. The changes do not, however, affect to any appreciable extent the comparability between the 1980 data and the 1970 data. Further information on comparability appears in Appendix B, "Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics."

More detailed information on the technical and procedural matters covered in the text of this report can be obtained by writing to the Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233. Such information will also appear in other publications of the 1980 census.

The *Metropolitan Housing Characteristics* series consists of a United States

Summary report and individual reports for each of the 50 States, Puerto Rico, and each of the standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) in the United States and Puerto Rico. The abbreviated identification for this report is HC80-2 (i.e., Housing Census, 1980, Volume 2) followed by a number representing the State or SMSA.

In the SMSA reports, data are published for the following levels of geography: the SMSA, each central city, and each place of 50,000 or more population. In the State reports, data are shown for the State, that part of the State inside SMSA's, and inside central cities. In the United States Summary report, data are published for the United States total, inside SMSA's, and inside central cities, and for the four census regions, the region total, inside SMSA's, and inside central cities.

CONTENTS OF THE REPORT

This report contains text (this introduction and six appendixes), a table of contents, one or more maps, and a series of detailed tables. The detailed tables are organized to provide a set of 68 tables for each geographic area (State, SMSA, central city, etc.) covered in the report. As shown in the "Index of Tables" on page IX, the set of tables for each geographic area is identified with a unique letter (A, B, C, etc.) prefix in the table number. In the SMSA reports, the SMSA is presented first, followed by the sets of tables for the central cities and places, all in alphabetical order.

For each particular area, the 68 tables consist of: 13 tables for the area in its entirety, 44 tables for occupied housing units classified by the racial group of the householder, and 11 tables for occupied housing units with householders of Spanish origin. More specifically, tables

1 to 13 are for the entire State, SMSA, central city, or place; tables 14 to 24 are for housing units with a White householder; tables 25 to 35 are for units with a Black householder; tables 36 to 46 are for units with an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut householder; tables 47 to 57 are for units with an Asian or Pacific Islander householder; and tables 58 to 68 are for units with a Spanish origin householder.

The race and Spanish origin tables are presented for SMSA's and places only when certain population-size criteria are met. Tables 25 to 35 (Black); 36 to 46 (American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut); and 47 to 57 (Asian and Pacific Islander) are presented only when the particular area's population contains 10,000 or more persons of the given racial group or when the persons in the given racial groups constitute 10 percent or more of the total population of the particular area. If any of these 3 sets of tables qualify to appear for an area, tables 14 to 24 (White) are also presented. The Spanish origin tables (58 to 68) are shown if there are 10,000 or more Spanish origin persons in the particular area or if such persons constitute 10 percent or more of the total population of the particular area.

Appearing last in the report are the appendixes. Appendix A describes the various area classifications (e.g., standard metropolitan statistical area, census designated place). Appendix B provides definitions and explanations for the subjects covered in this report. Appendix C briefly explains the residence rules used in counting the population and describes the data collection and processing procedures. Appendix D presents information on the sources of error in the data and on editing procedures. Appendix E contains facsimiles of the 1980 census questionnaire pages and respondent instructions. Appendix F summarizes the data dissemination program of the 1980 census.

DERIVED FIGURES (Means, Medians, and Percents)

This report presents means, medians, and percents, as well as certain rates and ratios. The median—a type of average—is the middle value in a distribution; i.e., the median divides the distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases are below the median and one-half of the cases are above the median. Percents and other derived measures which round to less than 0.1 are not shown but are indicated as zero (i.e., “—”).

Medians for rooms are rounded to the nearest tenth; for age, to the nearest year; for persons, to the nearest hundredth; for value, to the nearest hundred dollars; and for income, selected monthly owner costs, contract and gross rent, to the nearest dollar. In computing medians for rooms and persons per housing unit, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval so that, for example, the category “3 rooms” is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. In computing median rent, units reported as “no cash rent” are excluded. The median is computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in this report. For example, median age is based on a distribution of five year intervals from 15 to 85 years. When the median falls in the lower terminal category of an open-ended distribution, the method of presentation is to show the initial value of the next category followed by a minus sign; thus, for example, if the median falls in the category “Less than \$10,000,” it is shown as “\$10,000—.” When the median falls in the upper terminal category of an open-

ended distribution, the initial value of the terminal category is given followed by a plus sign; thus, for example, if the median falls in the category “\$150,000 or more,” it is shown as “\$150,000+.”

SYMBOLS AND GEOGRAPHIC ABBREVIATIONS

The following symbols and geographic abbreviations are used in the tables:

- A dash “—” represents zero or a percent which rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots “. . .” mean not applicable, or that the data are being withheld to avoid disclosure of information for individual housing units. (For further information on disclosure, see the section below on “Suppression of Data for Confidentiality.”)
- CDP is census designated place.
- SMSA is standard metropolitan statistical area.

SUPPRESSION OF DATA FOR CONFIDENTIALITY

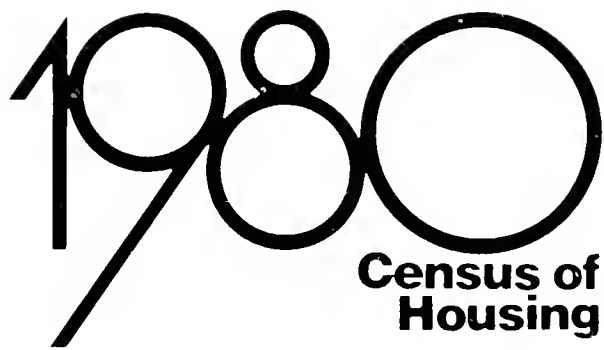
To maintain the confidentiality promised respondents and required by law, the Census Bureau takes precautions that its published data do not disclose information about specific individuals and housing units. To accomplish this, the Bureau suppresses data for characteristics which are based on a small number of persons and/or housing units in the geographic area. Under certain conditions, both primary and complementary suppression, as defined below, may take place.

The general rules of primary suppression of sample data are as follows: esti-

mates of total population by race and Spanish origin are never suppressed; other characteristics for persons are shown only if there are 30 or more persons in the geographic area; estimates of total housing units, vacant housing units, year-round housing units, and occupied housing units are never suppressed; characteristics of year-round housing units which are not classified by occupancy status are shown only when there are 10 or more year-round housing units in the geographic area; characteristics of families, households, or occupied housing units are shown only if there are at least 10 occupied housing units within the geographic area; and distributions of data for owners or renters are shown only where the number of owners is at least 10 and the number of renters is also at least 10. These primary suppression criteria are applied independently of one another. The comparable figures for complete count (100-percent) data are 15 or more persons and 5 or more housing units of the specified type.

Population and occupied housing unit characteristics cross-classified by race or Spanish origin (of the householder in the case of occupied housing units) are subject to an additional level of examination. This requires that the 30 person or 10 housing unit criterion stated above be applied individually to each race or Spanish origin category.

Finally, complementary suppression is applied to prevent the derivation of primary suppressed data by subtraction. For example, housing unit data shown by tenure may require complementary suppression when the number of owner-occupied or renter-occupied housing units is less than 10.



Metropolitan Housing Characteristics

GADSDEN, ALA.

STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
HC80-2-166

Contents

Arrangement of Tables

This report presents a set of tables for the SMSA, each central city, and each place of 50,000 inhabitants or more. The report is organized to provide a set of 68 tables for each geographic area. There are 11 tables showing data for all households in the area, 2 tables showing data for vacant units, 11 tables for householders of each of four separate race groups, and 11 tables for householders of Spanish origin. The race/Spanish origin tables are, however, shown only when certain population criteria are met. See page VII of the Introduction for further information. To assist the reader in using this report, the listings are presented as follows:

	Page
Index of Tables—shows the pages on which the tables for each geographic area appear and the pages on which data for the various race/Spanish origin householders appear	IX
List of Tables—shows the table numbers and titles for each of the 68 tables	X
Table Finding Guide—shows the tables in which the various subject cross-classifications presented in the report appear	XII
Map—Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, Counties, and Selected Places	XIV

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Tables for the total SMSA have the prefix letter "A"; tables for central cities and places of 50,000 inhabitants or more, in alphabetical order, have the prefix letter "B," "C," etc.

Area	Prefix letter	Tables 1-13	Tables 14-24	Tables 25-35	Tables 36-46	Tables 47-57	Tables 58-68
		Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	Spanish Origin
		Pages	Pages	Pages	Pages	Pages	Pages
SMSA total	A	1 to 12	13 to 23	24 to 34	—	—	—
Gadsden	B	35 to 46	47 to 57	58 to 68	—	—	—

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(Tables 14 to 24 for the White population are shown if any of the other three racial groups in the area qualify; tables 25 to 35 are shown if an area has 10,000 or more or 10 percent Black population; tables 36 to 46 are shown if an area has 10,000 or more or 10 percent American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut population; tables 47 to 57 are shown if an area has 10,000 or more or 10 percent Asian and Pacific Islander population; and tables 58 to 68 are shown if an area has 10,000 or more or 10 percent Spanish origin population)

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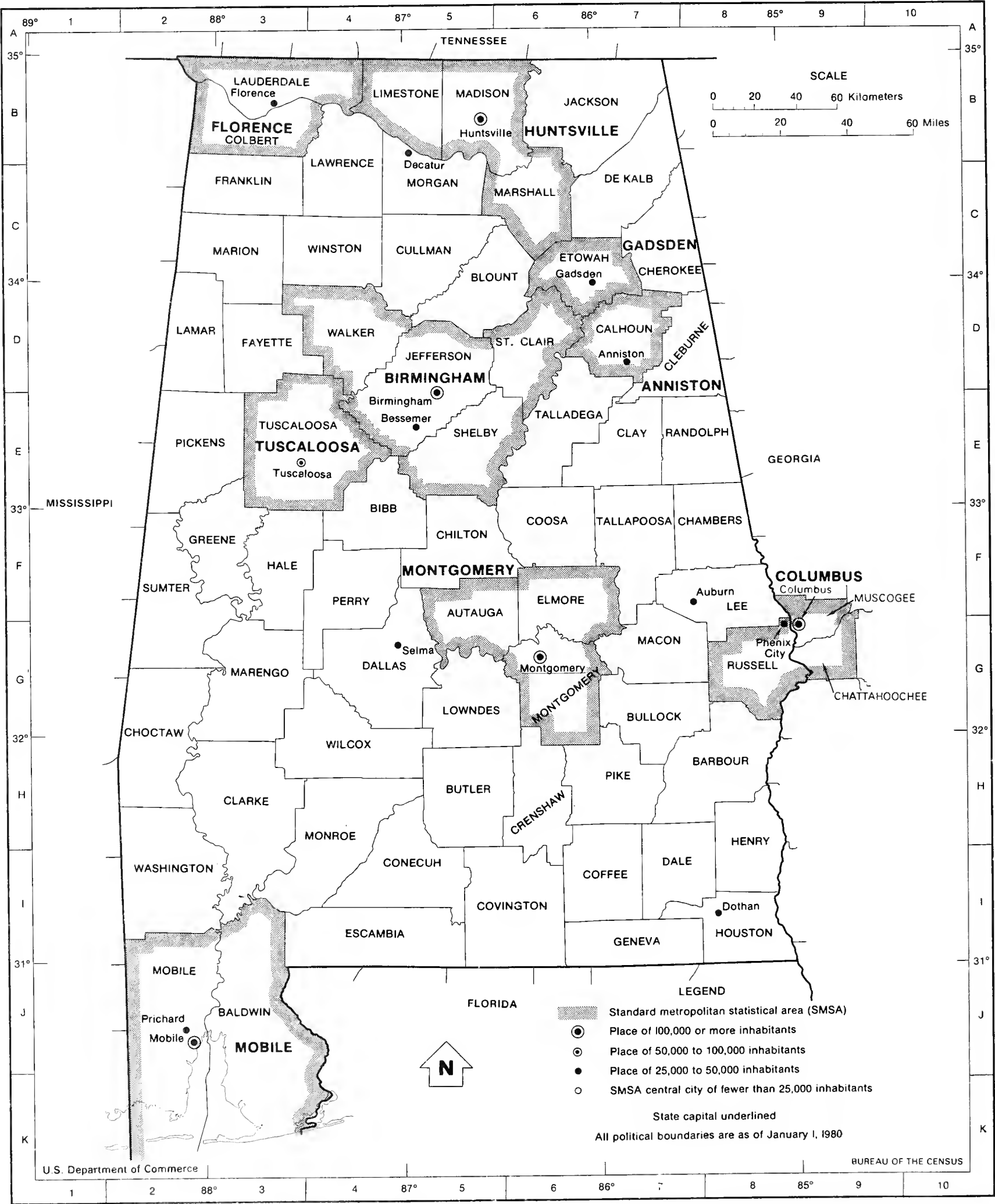
Table Finding Guide— Cross-Classification of Subjects by Table Number

Subject	Value	Gross rent	Income and poverty status in 1979 of owner-occupied housing units	Income and poverty status in 1979 of renter-occupied housing units	Selected monthly owner costs for mortgaged housing units	Selected monthly owner costs for not mortgaged housing units
OCCUPANCY CHARACTERISTICS						
Condominium	—	—	—	—	—	—
Year moved into unit.	1	2	3	4	5	6
UTILIZATION CHARACTERISTICS						
Rooms	1	2	—	—	5	6
Persons in unit.	—	—	—	—	5	6
Bedrooms	1	2	—	—	—	—
Median rooms	1	2	3	4	5	6
STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS						
Units in structure	—	2	—	—	—	—
Year structure built.	1	2	—	—	5	6
Stories in structure	—	2	—	—	—	—
PLUMBING CHARACTERISTICS						
Plumbing facilities	1	2	3	4	—	—
EQUIPMENT AND FUELS						
Heating equipment	1	2	3	4	5	6
Air conditioning.	1	2	3	4	5	6
Vehicles available	—	—	3	4	—	—
House heating fuel	—	—	3	4	5	6
Water heating fuel.	—	—	—	—	—	—
FINANCIAL CHARACTERISTICS						
Value	—	—	—	—	5	6
Price asked.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	—	—	3	—	—	—
Selected monthly owner costs as percentage of household income.	—	—	—	—	5	6
Contract rent	—	—	—	4	—	—
Gross rent	—	—	—	4	—	—
Rent asked.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gross rent as percentage of household income.	—	2	—	4	—	—
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs as percentage of household income.	1	—	3	—	—	—
HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS						
Household type by age of householder	1	2	3	4	5	6
Income	1	—	—	—	—	—
Income below poverty level	1	2	—	—	—	—
The table numbers listed above show data for all households. Similar data are shown in the tables listed below when there are 10,000 or more persons of the race or Spanish origin group, or if the group comprises 10 percent of the area population. For further explanation, see the Introduction on page VII.						
White	14	15	16	17	18	19
Black	25	26	27	28	29	30
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	36	37	38	39	40	41
Asian and Pacific Islander	47	48	49	50	51	52
Spanish origin	58	59	60	61	62	63

Table Finding Guide—Cross-Classification of Subjects by Table Number

Subject	Year structure built	Units in structure	Size of household (persons)	Household composition by age of householder	Age and sex of householder in one-person households	Duration of vacancy	Price asked and rent asked
OCCUPANCY CHARACTERISTICS							
Condominium	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Year moved into unit	7	8	—	—	—	—	—
UTILIZATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Rooms	7	8	9	—	—	12	—
Persons in unit	7	—	—	10	—	—	—
Bedrooms	—	8	—	—	—	12	13
Median rooms	7	8	9	—	—	12	—
STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS							
Units in structure	7	—	9	—	11	12	13
Year structure built	—	—	—	—	—	12	13
Stories in structure	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PLUMBING CHARACTERISTICS							
Plumbing facilities	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
EQUIPMENT AND FUELS							
Heating equipment	7	8	—	—	—	12	—
Air conditioning	7	8	—	—	—	—	—
Vehicles available	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
House heating fuel	7	8	—	—	—	—	—
Water heating fuel	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
FINANCIAL CHARACTERISTICS							
Value	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
Price asked	—	—	—	—	—	12	—
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	—	—	—	—	11	—	—
Selected monthly owner costs as percentage of household income	—	—	9	—	11	—	—
Contract rent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gross rent	—	—	9	—	11	—	—
Rent asked	—	—	—	—	—	12	—
Gross rent as percentage of household income	—	—	9	10	11	—	—
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs as percentage of household income	—	—	—	10	—	—	—
HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS							
Household type by age of householder	7	8	—	—	—	—	—
Income	7	8	9	—	11	—	—
Income below poverty level	7	8	9	—	11	—	—
The table numbers listed above show data for all households. Similar data are shown in the tables listed below when there are 10,000 or more persons of the race or Spanish origin group, or if the group comprises 10 percent of the area population. For further explanation, see the Introduction on page VII.							
White	20	21	22	23	24	—	—
Black	31	32	33	34	35	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	42	43	44	45	46	—	—
Asian and Pacific Islander	53	54	55	56	57	—	—
Spanish origin	64	65	66	67	68	—	—

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, Counties, and Selected Places



SMSA boundaries are as defined on April 1, 1980

CORRECTION NOTE

Any corrections to the 1980 census counts of the total population and total housing units made after this report was printed are available by writing to Data User Services Division, Customer Services, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

NOTE TO USERS:

The "Not computed" line for Mortgage Status and Selected Monthly Owner Costs as Percentage of Household Income in 1979 for not mortgaged units includes households with zero or negative income and households reporting no housing costs; that is, not mortgaged units with no utility, fuel, tax, or insurance payments required. Households with no Selected Monthly Owner Costs are normally excluded from the "Not computed" category.

Table A—6. Selected Monthly Owner Costs for Not Mortgaged Housing Units: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The SMSA	Total	Less than \$50	\$50 to \$74	\$75 to \$99	\$100 to \$124	\$125 to \$149	\$150 to \$199	\$200 to \$249	\$250 or more	Median (dollars)
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	10 135	254	1 570	2 507	2 313	1 737	1 377	261	116	108
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person -----	2 510	163	724	699	486	247	134	55	2	88
2 persons -----	4 440	55	654	1 244	1 129	694	530	79	55	106
3 persons -----	1 589	17	98	324	338	374	338	68	32	126
4 persons -----	837	15	45	136	210	224	184	18	5	126
5 persons -----	432	4	37	70	77	104	105	28	7	132
6 persons -----	159	—	7	28	29	45	35	—	15	134
7 persons -----	102	—	5	6	36	18	37	—	—	131
8 or more persons -----	66	—	—	—	8	31	14	13	—	145
Median -----	2.08	1.28	1.59	1.95	2.09	2.40	2.57	2.46	2.53	...
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Married-couple families -----	6 303	66	709	1 405	1 521	1 267	1 039	182	94	116
15 to 24 years -----	104	5	18	43	9	13	16	—	—	92
25 to 34 years -----	401	18	52	95	51	120	57	1	7	117
35 to 44 years -----	558	—	15	95	101	125	150	53	19	139
45 to 64 years -----	3 090	4	247	600	788	720	577	109	45	122
65 years and over -----	2 150	39	377	572	572	289	259	19	23	104
Male householder, no wife present -----	655	54	163	189	110	87	31	21	—	90
15 to 24 years -----	20	—	5	6	9	—	—	—	—	96
25 to 34 years -----	40	1	—	22	9	7	1	—	—	97
35 to 44 years -----	53	4	—	32	11	1	5	—	—	93
45 to 64 years -----	273	14	59	58	45	57	19	21	—	103
65 years and over -----	269	35	99	71	36	22	6	—	—	75
Female householder, no husband present -----	3 177	134	698	913	682	383	287	58	22	96
15 to 24 years -----	21	—	—	8	13	—	—	—	—	105
25 to 34 years -----	21	—	—	6	5	9	1	—	—	122
35 to 44 years -----	145	7	13	18	43	40	19	5	—	120
45 to 64 years -----	1 088	31	145	357	243	171	121	14	6	101
65 years and over -----	1 902	96	540	524	378	163	146	39	16	90
Median age -----	62.4	68.0	68.5	63.7	62.9	58.0	57.9	56.5	54.4	...
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
1979 to March 1980 -----	478	11	41	131	97	93	99	—	6	114
1975 to 1978 -----	1 019	24	84	263	202	218	186	35	7	117
1970 to 1974 -----	1 099	51	127	189	306	195	165	54	12	115
1960 to 1969 -----	2 520	26	319	553	576	519	414	85	28	116
1959 or earlier -----	5 019	142	999	1 371	1 132	712	513	87	63	100
ROOMS										
1 to 3 rooms -----	128	31	13	39	25	14	—	6	—	88
4 rooms -----	1 431	85	365	492	262	136	71	20	—	88
5 rooms -----	3 122	83	708	877	674	456	290	34	—	97
6 rooms -----	3 147	50	389	806	798	595	414	83	12	110
7 rooms -----	1 439	—	89	216	387	341	334	48	24	127
8 or more rooms -----	868	5	77	77	167	195	268	70	80	148
Median -----	5.6	4.6	5.1	5.3	5.7	5.9	6.3	6.3	8.2	...
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1975 to March 1980 -----	531	4	27	107	87	108	166	32	—	134
1970 to 1974 -----	531	6	32	82	141	95	117	46	12	126
1960 to 1969 -----	1 359	6	144	253	318	292	272	62	12	122
1950 to 1959 -----	2 379	66	317	546	569	462	314	55	50	111
1940 to 1949 -----	2 737	96	468	809	603	434	294	22	11	100
1939 or earlier -----	2 598	76	582	710	595	346	214	44	31	98
VALUE										
Less than \$10,000 -----	1 321	81	351	375	237	150	121	6	—	90
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	2 692	118	588	775	578	381	189	55	8	96
\$20,000 to \$29,999 -----	2 784	36	440	807	682	461	325	27	6	104
\$30,000 to \$39,999 -----	1 297	12	152	304	384	248	153	37	7	112
\$40,000 to \$49,999 -----	770	—	32	156	207	178	160	31	6	124
\$50,000 to \$59,999 -----	543	—	7	60	126	150	156	35	9	138
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	455	7	—	30	67	111	172	39	29	154
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	148	—	—	—	23	41	59	5	20	158
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	96	—	—	—	7	17	36	19	17	183
\$150,000 or more -----	29	—	—	—	2	—	6	7	14	246
Median -----	\$22 900	\$13 000	\$16 800	\$20 900	\$24 700	\$26 500	\$33 000	\$44 600	\$77 300	...
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1979										
Less than 10 percent -----	4 269	120	644	1 009	1 013	776	594	74	39	109
10 to 14 percent -----	1 811	52	262	428	413	289	287	66	14	110
15 to 19 percent -----	1 236	44	192	353	243	198	173	14	19	103
20 to 24 percent -----	782	16	180	186	165	111	100	11	13	101
25 to 29 percent -----	585	5	99	197	121	85	54	20	4	99
30 to 34 percent -----	393	4	86	77	100	90	29	6	1	107
35 percent or more -----	989	13	79	248	248	171	134	70	26	116
Not computed -----	70	—	28	9	10	17	6	—	—	94
Median -----	12.1	10.7	12.4	12.8	11.7	11.5	11.6	14.3	16.3	...
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
Heating equipment -----	10 127	254	1 562	2 507	2 313	1 737	1 377	261	116	108
Steam or hot water system -----	67	8	5	—	12	21	21	—	—	135
Central warm-air furnace or electric heat pump -----	3 332	15	204	554	793	743	756	169	98	128
Other built-in electric units -----	281	6	22	51	96	55	39	12	—	116
Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace -----	2 531	38	379	814	737	385	136	30	12	101
Other means -----	3 916	187	952	1 088	675	533	425	50	6	94
Air conditioning -----	7 224	69	793	1 812	1 753	1 340	1 111	230	116	113
Central system -----	2 903	—	134	428	687	654	737	160	103	133
1 or more individual room units -----	4 321	69	659	1 384	1 066	686	374	70	13	101
House heating fuel -----	10 127	254	1 562	2 507	2 313	1 737	1 377	261	116	108
Utility gas -----	7 704	165	1 247	2 042	1 745	1 275	973	173	84	106
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	1 197	25	185	206	251	236	218	64	12	118
Electricity -----	751	7	43	109	224	161	163	24	20	124
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	16	—	—	—	4	12	—	—	—	133
Other -----	459	57	87	150	89	53	23	—	—	89

Table A—12. Duration of Vacancy for Year-Round Vacant for Sale and Vacant for Rent Housing Units: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The SMSA					The SMSA				
	Total	Less than 2 months	2 up to 6 months	6 or more months		Total	Less than 2 months	2 up to 6 months	6 or more months
Vacant for sale only housing units	481	90	201	190	Vacant for rent housing units	1 349	523	552	274
ROOMS					ROOMS				
1 to 3 rooms	24	—	12	12	1 room	12	5	7	—
4 rooms	121	17	52	52	2 rooms	23	12	1	10
5 rooms	167	33	63	71	3 rooms	227	94	86	47
6 rooms	66	14	29	23	4 rooms	484	201	188	95
7 rooms	66	16	24	26	5 rooms	460	192	187	81
8 or more rooms	37	10	21	6	6 rooms	130	11	78	41
Median	5.1	5.3	5.1	4.9	7 or more rooms	13	8	5	—
					Median	4.4	4.2	4.5	4.3
PLUMBING FACILITIES					PLUMBING FACILITIES				
Complete plumbing for exclusive use	459	90	189	180	Complete plumbing for exclusive use	1 311	523	531	257
Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	22	—	12	10	Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	38	—	21	17
BEDROOMS					BEDROOMS				
None	—	—	—	—	None	12	5	7	—
1	32	—	24	8	1	263	112	88	63
2	217	29	93	95	2	736	279	296	161
3	203	45	77	81	3	327	127	150	50
4	22	16	4	2	4	11	—	11	—
5 or more	7	—	3	4	5 or more	—	—	—	—
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT					YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT				
1975 to March 1980	97	33	27	37	1975 to March 1980	352	209	103	40
1970 to 1974	43	5	17	21	1970 to 1974	145	19	99	27
1960 to 1969	75	12	32	31	1960 to 1969	138	35	69	34
1950 to 1959	85	10	27	48	1950 to 1959	256	89	106	61
1940 to 1949	82	26	32	24	1940 to 1949	225	103	84	38
1939 or earlier	99	4	66	29	1939 or earlier	233	68	91	74
UNITS IN STRUCTURE					UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
1, detached or attached	398	76	154	168	1, detached or attached	520	141	201	178
2 or more	49	12	26	11	2	104	31	56	17
Mobile home or trailer	34	2	21	11	3 and 4	117	66	51	—
HEATING EQUIPMENT					5 to 9	236	133	78	25
Central heating system	360	80	164	116	10 to 49	178	52	91	35
Other means	13	—	37	66	50 or more	93	74	19	—
None	8	—	—	8	Mobile home or trailer	101	26	56	19
PRICE ASKED					RENT ASKED				
Specified vacant for sale only housing units	394	76	150	168	Specified vacant for rent housing units	1 302	523	544	235
Less than \$10,000	—	—	35	34	Less than \$100	491	137	235	119
\$10,000 to \$19,999	83	14	37	32	\$100 to \$149	235	81	107	47
\$20,000 to \$29,999	79	20	12	47	\$150 to \$199	172	82	54	36
\$30,000 to \$39,999	39	21	13	5	\$200 to \$249	323	184	106	33
\$40,000 to \$49,999	26	5	8	13	\$250 to \$299	76	39	37	—
\$50,000 to \$59,999	49	—	12	37	\$300 to \$399	5	—	5	—
\$60,000 to \$79,999	41	11	30	—	\$400 or more	—	—	—	—
\$80,000 to \$99,999	—	—	—	—	Median	\$123	\$160	\$108	\$99
\$100,000 or more	3	—	3	—					
Median	\$24 100	\$29 400	\$23 100	\$21 700					

Table A—13. Price Asked and Rent Asked for Year-Round Vacant Housing Units: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

Price asked—Specified vacant for sale only housing units								Rent asked—Specified vacant for rent housing units							
	Total	Less than \$10,000	\$10,000 to \$29,999	\$30,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 or more	Median (dollars)		Total	Less than \$100	\$100 to \$199	\$200 to \$299	\$300 to \$399	\$400 or more	Median (dollars)
The SMSA															
Total	394	74	162	65	90	3	24 100	1 302	491	407	399	5	—	—	123
PLUMBING FACILITIES															
Complete plumbing for exclusive use	372	52	162	65	90	3	25 500	1 271	460	407	399	5	—	—	125
Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	22	22	—	—	—	—	10000—	31	31	—	—	—	—	—	50—
BEDROOMS															
None	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	12	—	—	—	—	105
1	25	13	12	—	—	—	10000—	253	111	66	76	—	—	—	122
2	160	53	76	17	14	—	19 600	720	272	202	246	—	—	—	110
3	180	8	63	48	61	—	37 800	311	102	127	77	5	—	—	137
4	22	—	11	—	11	—	41 300	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	95
5 or more	7	—	—	—	4	3	54 400	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT															
1975 to March 1980	81	6	5	23	47	—	52 700	352	39	35	278	—	—	—	229
1970 to 1974	30	—	20	5	5	—	21 100	140	55	28	57	—	—	—	187
1960 to 1969	43	—	28	7	8	—	21 300	119	29	79	11	—	—	—	124
1950 to 1959	85	22	33	16	14	—	23 200	253	127	112	9	5	—	—	99
1940 to 1949	82	22	43	14	—	3	22 800	212	100	86	26	—	—	—	102
1939 or earlier	73	24	33	—	16	—	12 300	226	141	67	18	—	—	—	74
UNITS IN STRUCTURE															
1, detached or attached	394	74	162	65	90	3	24 100	473	213	201	54	5	—	—	103
2 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	728	223	160	345	—	—	—	189
Mobile home or trailer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	101	55	46	—	—	—	—	84

Table A—19. Selected Monthly Owner Costs for Not Mortgaged Housing Units With a White Householder: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The SMSA

	Total	Less than \$50	\$50 to \$74	\$75 to \$99	\$100 to \$124	\$125 to \$149	\$150 to \$199	\$200 to \$249	\$250 or more	Median (dollars)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	8 949	225	1 393	2 182	2 128	1 477	1 218	214	112	108
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person	2 211	134	646	609	450	206	124	40	2	88
2 persons	4 058	55	603	1 125	1 023	635	494	72	51	106
3 persons	1 403	17	74	265	321	308	325	61	32	127
4 persons	729	15	34	105	200	210	147	13	5	126
5 persons	359	4	24	66	75	72	83	28	7	129
6 persons	103	—	7	12	23	18	28	—	15	138
7 persons	72	—	5	—	36	14	17	—	—	122
8 or more persons	14	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	138
Median	2.06	1.34	1.58	1.93	2.10	2.34	2.48	2.43	2.59	...
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Married-couple families	5 746	66	626	1 285	1 415	1 139	968	157	90	116
15 to 24 years	104	5	18	43	9	13	16	—	—	92
25 to 34 years	364	18	39	95	45	110	49	1	7	117
35 to 44 years	534	—	15	95	101	107	144	53	19	138
45 to 64 years	2 820	4	215	542	725	656	536	97	45	122
65 years and over	1 924	39	339	510	535	253	223	6	19	103
Male householder, no wife present	488	48	116	137	100	43	26	13	—	90
15 to 24 years	20	—	5	6	9	—	—	—	—	96
25 to 34 years	40	1	—	22	9	7	1	—	—	97
35 to 44 years	38	4	—	24	5	—	5	—	—	91
45 to 64 years	216	14	49	50	45	31	14	13	—	97
65 years and over	174	29	62	35	32	10	6	—	—	73
Female householder, no husband present	2 715	111	651	760	613	290	224	44	22	95
15 to 24 years	7	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	113
25 to 34 years	20	—	—	6	5	9	—	—	—	120
35 to 44 years	104	7	13	6	41	22	10	5	—	116
45 to 64 years	943	21	131	314	235	125	111	—	6	101
65 years and over	1 641	83	507	434	325	134	103	39	16	88
Median age	62.1	68.0	68.9	63.2	62.7	57.8	57.4	56.3	53.3	...
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
1979 to March 1980	400	11	21	101	91	77	93	—	6	118
1975 to 1978	938	24	84	225	195	195	180	28	7	117
1970 to 1974	1 013	51	118	170	283	187	153	39	12	115
1960 to 1969	2 246	26	283	484	518	460	367	80	28	116
1959 or earlier	4 352	113	887	1 202	1 041	558	425	67	59	99
ROOMS										
1 to 3 rooms	117	31	13	35	25	7	—	6	—	85
4 rooms	1 291	79	314	448	227	133	70	20	—	89
5 rooms	2 818	68	639	789	625	384	279	34	—	97
6 rooms	2 724	42	340	663	732	503	374	62	8	111
7 rooms	1 256	—	81	179	359	307	270	36	24	126
8 or more rooms	743	5	6	68	160	143	225	56	80	148
Median	5.6	4.5	5.1	5.3	5.8	5.9	6.2	6.3	8.3	...
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1975 to March 1980	498	4	21	95	87	101	165	25	—	135
1970 to 1974	471	6	30	68	126	87	111	31	12	127
1960 to 1969	1 268	6	132	227	295	281	258	57	12	123
1950 to 1959	2 045	66	289	444	510	373	265	48	50	111
1940 to 1949	2 332	86	390	695	555	342	241	16	7	100
1939 or earlier	2 335	57	531	653	555	293	178	37	31	97
VALUE										
Less than \$10,000	1 064	75	314	300	179	96	100	—	—	87
\$10,000 to \$19,999	2 292	103	485	674	536	300	146	40	8	96
\$20,000 to \$29,999	2 474	28	412	696	645	394	270	27	2	104
\$30,000 to \$39,999	1 159	12	143	272	366	203	124	32	7	110
\$40,000 to \$49,999	752	—	32	150	200	178	155	31	6	124
\$50,000 to \$59,999	509	—	7	60	119	143	150	21	9	137
\$60,000 to \$79,999	440	7	—	30	59	111	172	32	29	154
\$80,000 to \$99,999	136	—	—	—	17	35	59	5	20	164
\$100,000 to \$149,999	96	—	—	—	7	17	36	19	17	183
\$150,000 or more	27	—	—	—	—	—	6	7	14	250+
Median	\$23 700	\$13 000	\$17 400	\$21 200	\$25 100	\$28 200	\$37 500	\$45 400	\$78 100	...
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1979										
Less than 10 percent	3 920	120	578	937	947	688	544	67	39	109
10 to 14 percent	1 573	40	225	358	402	228	252	54	14	110
15 to 19 percent	1 066	35	177	281	228	165	147	14	19	104
20 to 24 percent	643	16	155	150	134	98	66	11	13	100
25 to 29 percent	501	5	91	170	106	61	54	14	—	98
30 to 34 percent	352	4	81	77	77	77	29	6	1	105
35 percent or more	838	5	65	200	224	150	120	48	26	117
Not computed	56	—	21	9	10	10	6	—	—	94
Median	11.7	10—	12.4	12.1	11.4	11.0	11.2	13.7	15.8	...
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
Heating equipment	8 949	225	1 393	2 182	2 128	1 477	1 218	214	112	108
Steam or hot water system	31	—	5	—	12	—	14	—	—	122
Central warm-air furnace or electric heat pump	3 164	15	193	505	772	703	739	143	94	128
Other built-in electric units	276	6	22	51	96	55	34	12	—	115
Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace	2 336	38	379	740	694	330	113	30	12	100
Other means	3 142	166	794	886	554	389	318	29	6	92
Air conditioning	6 667	69	745	1 648	1 652	1 214	1 023	204	112	113
Central system	2 748	—	123	381	666	622	716	141	99	133
1 or more individual room units	3 919	69	622	1 267	986	592	307	63	13	100
House heating fuel	8 949	225	1 393	2 182	2 128	1 477	1 218	214	112	108
Utility gas	6 666	138	1 096	1 768	1 575	1 033	831	141	84	105
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	1 103	23	167	181	236	223	212	49	12	119
Electricity	725	7	43	98	224	161	152	24	16	124
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	11	—	—	—	4	7	—	—	—	130
Other	444	57	87	135	89	53	23	—	—	89

Table A-23. Household Composition and Age of Householder for Owner- and Renter-Occupied Housing Units With a White Householder: 1980

(Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendices A and B)

The SMSA																
Total	Married-couple families					Male householder, no wife present				Female householder, no husband present				Median age		
	15 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over	15 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over	15 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years		45 to 64 years	65 years and over
24 730	835	3 918	3 626	7 042	3 103	111	310	194	513	328	50	274	379	1 692	2 355	51.4
3 815	—	—	—	—	—	75	219	103	346	259	20	52	64	884	1 793	66.1
8 683	378	739	336	3 286	2 618	11	51	47	115	46	14	98	84	470	390	60.2
5 113	302	1 068	736	2 093	282	17	29	33	13	9	16	75	149	122	122	46.1
4 412	131	1 508	1 337	1 018	136	8	11	11	24	5	—	42	63	94	28	38.5
1 942	24	501	837	452	44	—	—	—	13	—	—	7	—	33	18	40.2
765	102	380	193	193	23	1.24	1.21	1.44	2	1.13	1.86	2.37	2.78	42	4	42.2
2 48	2.63	3.60	4.05	2.61	2.09	162	445	351	803	472	86	676	1 081	1.46	1.16	...
69 348	2 420	13 789	14 848	20 891	7 103	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 119	3 102	...
24 392	813	3 902	3 608	6 956	3 079	111	309	194	487	297	50	272	365	1 662	2 287	51.3
493	9	128	186	85	13	8	—	—	7	5	—	7	6	23	16	40.8
338	22	16	18	86	24	—	1	—	26	31	—	2	14	30	68	59.5
40	6	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	46.5
PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM																
Complete plumbing for exclusive use.....																
1.01 or more persons per room.....																
Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use.....																
1.01 or more persons per room.....																
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1979																
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....																
With a mortgage.....																
Less than 15 percent.....																
15 to 19 percent.....																
20 to 24 percent.....																
25 to 29 percent.....																
30 to 34 percent.....																
35 percent or more.....																
Not computed.....																
Median.....																
Not mortgaged.....																
Less than 10 percent.....																
10 to 14 percent.....																
15 to 19 percent.....																
20 to 24 percent.....																
25 to 29 percent.....																
30 to 34 percent.....																
35 percent or more.....																
Not computed.....																
Median.....																
Renter-occupied housing units.....																
PERSONS IN UNIT																
1 person.....																
2 persons.....																
3 persons.....																
4 persons.....																
5 persons.....																
6 or more persons.....																
Median.....																
Total persons.....																
PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM																
Complete plumbing for exclusive use.....																
1.01 or more persons per room.....																
Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use.....																
1.01 or more persons per room.....																
GROSS RENT AS PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1979																
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....																
Less than 15 percent.....																
15 to 19 percent.....																
20 to 24 percent.....																
25 to 29 percent.....																
30 to 34 percent.....																
35 to 49 percent.....																
50 percent or more.....																
Not computed.....																
Median.....																

Table A—29. Selected Monthly Owner Costs for Mortgaged Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The SMSA

	Total	Less than \$200	\$200 to \$249	\$250 to \$299	\$300 to \$349	\$350 to \$399	\$400 to \$499	\$500 to \$599	\$600 to \$749	\$750 or more	Median (dollars)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	954	331	177	168	118	61	57	32	10	-	241
PERSONS IN UNIT											
1 person	93	41	6	6	20	13	7	-	-	-	246
2 persons	245	111	50	29	25	13	-	17	-	-	211
3 persons	159	25	41	51	16	10	11	5	-	-	263
4 persons	176	37	45	31	12	17	24	10	-	-	260
5 persons	148	43	14	49	31	6	5	-	-	-	267
6 persons	85	34	13	2	14	2	10	-	10	-	233
7 persons	29	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	115
8 or more persons	19	11	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	193
Median	3.37	3.04	3.29	3.46	3.38	2.95	3.94	2.44	6.00	-	...
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER											
Married-couple families	651	178	151	126	79	38	45	24	10	-	249
15 to 24 years	35	25	-	-	6	-	-	4	-	-	171
25 to 34 years	134	16	27	27	31	12	16	5	-	-	294
35 to 44 years	134	36	43	15	10	9	5	6	10	-	236
45 to 64 years	296	92	81	78	22	10	13	-	-	-	235
65 years and over	52	9	-	6	10	7	11	9	-	-	357
Male householder, no wife present	80	53	-	13	4	8	2	-	-	-	170
15 to 24 years	13	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	159
25 to 34 years	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	475
35 to 44 years	8	-	-	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	283
45 to 64 years	33	16	-	7	2	8	-	-	-	-	254
65 years and over	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	117
Female householder, no husband present	223	100	26	29	35	15	10	8	-	-	222
15 to 24 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 34 years	20	2	-	8	5	-	5	-	-	-	300
35 to 44 years	43	18	-	-	12	-	5	8	-	-	315
45 to 64 years	111	49	18	16	18	10	-	-	-	-	218
65 years and over	49	31	8	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	136
Median age	49.6	54.0	47.9	55.1	41.1	47.4	37.7	39.4	37.5	-	...
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT											
1979 to March 1980	85	38	-	-	6	14	13	14	-	-	338
1975 to 1978	266	53	57	67	46	17	14	12	-	-	267
1970 to 1974	134	42	20	29	23	6	8	6	-	-	259
1960 to 1969	259	83	75	39	20	17	15	-	10	-	231
1959 or earlier	210	115	25	33	23	7	7	-	-	-	190
ROOMS											
1 to 3 rooms	11	9	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	131
4 rooms	48	16	9	7	11	5	-	-	-	-	244
5 rooms	262	85	61	67	20	9	7	13	-	-	238
6 rooms	285	122	45	47	23	12	23	13	-	-	223
7 rooms	197	61	33	25	41	22	15	-	-	-	259
8 or more rooms	151	38	29	22	21	13	12	6	10	-	269
Median	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.7	6.6	6.7	6.4	5.7	8.5+	-	...
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT											
1975 to March 1980	38	-	10	-	22	6	-	-	-	-	320
1970 to 1974	61	16	13	6	6	8	6	6	-	-	263
1960 to 1969	214	69	34	44	31	19	5	12	-	-	255
1950 to 1959	252	98	57	37	28	12	20	-	-	-	225
1940 to 1949	268	93	51	51	23	9	22	9	10	-	240
1939 or earlier	121	55	12	30	8	7	4	5	-	-	223
VALUE											
Less than \$10,000	92	50	17	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	191
\$10,000 to \$19,999	340	133	75	89	20	19	4	-	-	-	225
\$20,000 to \$29,999	280	120	56	37	28	5	30	4	-	-	218
\$30,000 to \$39,999	152	28	12	12	48	13	17	22	-	-	325
\$40,000 to \$49,999	49	-	-	5	16	16	2	-	10	-	361
\$50,000 to \$59,999	11	-	3	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	366
\$60,000 to \$79,999	17	-	7	-	6	-	4	-	-	-	313
\$80,000 to \$99,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$100,000 to \$149,999	7	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225
\$150,000 or more	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	550
Median	\$20 900	\$18 300	\$18 500	\$16 500	\$32 100	\$36 400	\$29 300	\$34 600	\$42 500	-	...
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1979											
Less than 15 percent	391	168	110	55	33	8	11	6	-	-	213
15 to 19 percent	153	37	27	32	26	15	11	5	-	-	270
20 to 24 percent	75	11	9	23	14	8	10	-	-	-	288
25 to 29 percent	71	40	1	17	5	8	-	-	-	-	192
30 to 34 percent	26	2	8	7	-	-	5	4	-	-	271
35 percent or more	230	65	22	34	40	22	20	17	10	-	291
Not computed	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	175
Median	17.7	14.3	12.8	19.5	20.0	24.7	23.2	35.6	50+	-	...
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS											
Heating equipment	954	331	177	168	118	61	57	32	10	-	241
Steam or hot water system	22	10	8	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	206
Central warm-air furnace or electric heat pump	330	89	68	39	51	40	28	15	-	-	260
Other built-in electric units	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	325
Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace	174	56	28	34	21	9	13	13	-	-	254
Other means	426	176	73	91	44	12	16	4	10	-	225
Air conditioning	631	177	149	99	87	52	49	18	-	-	246
Central system	305	76	46	55	47	40	35	6	-	-	278
1 or more individual room units	326	101	103	44	40	12	14	12	-	-	230
House heating fuel	954	331	177	168	118	61	57	32	10	-	241
Utility gas	880	290	160	168	110	57	53	32	10	-	247
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	39	18	7	-	6	4	-	-	-	-	211
Electricity	26	17	7	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	185
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	9	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100-

Table A—30. Selected Monthly Owner Costs for Not Mortgaged Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The SMSA	Total	Less than \$50	\$50 to \$74	\$75 to \$99	\$100 to \$124	\$125 to \$149	\$150 to \$199	\$200 to \$249	\$250 or more	Median (dollars)
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	1 157	29	177	320	165	260	155	47	4	108
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person -----	294	29	78	85	36	41	10	15	—	87
2 persons -----	364	—	51	119	88	59	36	7	4	103
3 persons -----	186	—	24	59	17	66	13	7	—	115
4 persons -----	108	—	11	31	10	14	37	5	—	129
5 persons -----	71	—	13	4	—	32	22	—	—	139
6 persons -----	56	—	—	16	6	27	7	—	—	131
7 persons -----	26	—	—	6	—	4	16	—	—	159
8 or more persons -----	52	—	—	—	8	17	14	13	—	154
Median -----	2.28	1.00	1.71	2.13	2.03	2.95	4.00	2.71	2.00	...
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Married-couple families -----	533	—	83	120	86	128	87	25	4	118
15 to 24 years -----	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 34 years -----	37	—	13	—	6	10	8	—	—	123
35 to 44 years -----	24	—	—	—	—	18	6	—	—	142
45 to 64 years -----	258	—	32	58	55	64	37	12	—	118
65 years and over -----	214	—	38	62	25	36	36	13	4	107
Male householder, no wife present -----	167	6	47	52	10	39	5	8	—	90
15 to 24 years -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 34 years -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 to 44 years -----	15	—	—	8	6	1	—	—	—	98
45 to 64 years -----	57	—	10	8	—	26	5	8	—	135
65 years and over -----	95	6	37	36	4	12	—	—	—	78
Female householder, no husband present -----	457	23	47	148	69	93	63	14	—	104
15 to 24 years -----	14	—	—	8	6	—	—	—	—	97
25 to 34 years -----	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	175
35 to 44 years -----	41	—	—	12	2	18	9	—	—	134
45 to 64 years -----	145	10	14	43	8	46	10	14	—	117
65 years and over -----	256	13	33	85	53	29	43	—	—	99
Median age -----	64.5	68.8	66.7	66.9	64.9	59.1	65.2	57.5	67.5	...
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
1979 to March 1980 -----	78	—	20	30	6	16	6	—	—	91
1975 to 1978 -----	74	—	—	38	—	23	6	7	—	99
1970 to 1974 -----	80	—	9	19	17	8	12	15	—	118
1960 to 1969 -----	268	—	36	69	56	59	43	5	—	113
1959 or earlier -----	657	29	112	164	86	154	88	20	4	107
ROOMS										
1 to 3 rooms -----	11	—	—	4	—	7	—	—	—	130
4 rooms -----	140	6	51	44	35	3	1	—	—	82
5 rooms -----	287	15	69	83	37	72	11	—	—	93
6 rooms -----	421	8	49	143	64	92	40	21	4	104
7 rooms -----	173	—	8	37	22	34	60	12	—	139
8 or more rooms -----	125	—	—	9	7	52	43	14	—	147
Median -----	5.8	5.1	5.0	5.7	5.7	6.0	6.9	6.7	6.0	...
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1975 to March 1980 -----	33	—	6	12	—	7	1	7	—	97
1970 to 1974 -----	53	—	2	14	8	8	6	15	—	133
1960 to 1969 -----	79	—	12	26	15	11	10	5	—	102
1950 to 1959 -----	334	—	28	102	59	89	49	7	—	116
1940 to 1949 -----	400	10	78	109	48	92	53	6	4	102
1939 or earlier -----	258	19	51	57	35	53	36	7	—	101
VALUE										
Less than \$10,000 -----	250	6	37	75	51	54	21	6	—	103
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	398	15	103	101	40	81	43	15	—	95
\$20,000 to \$29,999 -----	296	8	28	106	32	67	51	—	4	105
\$30,000 to \$39,999 -----	138	—	9	32	18	45	29	5	—	131
\$40,000 to \$49,999 -----	18	—	—	6	7	—	5	—	—	111
\$50,000 to \$59,999 -----	34	—	—	—	7	7	6	14	—	175
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	15	—	—	—	8	—	—	7	—	123
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	6	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	138
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$150,000 or more -----	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	113
Median -----	\$17 700	\$12 800	\$15 100	\$18 100	\$17 100	\$19 700	\$21 000	\$32 500	\$26 300	...
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1979										
Less than 10 percent -----	343	—	66	72	60	88	50	7	—	114
10 to 14 percent -----	236	12	37	70	9	61	35	12	—	100
15 to 19 percent -----	154	9	15	67	8	33	22	—	—	95
20 to 24 percent -----	139	—	25	36	31	13	34	—	—	107
25 to 29 percent -----	84	—	8	27	15	24	—	6	4	112
30 to 34 percent -----	36	—	5	—	18	13	—	—	—	118
35 percent or more -----	151	8	14	48	24	21	14	22	—	106
Not computed -----	14	—	7	—	—	7	—	—	—	100
Median -----	14.8	16.4	12.6	16.3	20.9	13.2	13.9	28.8	27.5	...
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
Heating equipment -----	1 149	29	169	320	165	260	155	47	4	109
Steam or hot water system -----	36	8	—	—	—	21	7	—	—	137
Central warm-air furnace or electric heat pump -----	161	—	11	49	14	40	17	26	4	129
Other built-in electric units -----	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	175
Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace -----	179	—	—	69	32	55	23	—	—	116
Other means -----	768	21	158	202	119	144	103	21	—	101
Air conditioning -----	533	—	48	159	86	126	84	26	4	117
Central system -----	148	—	11	47	14	32	21	19	4	127
1 or more individual room units -----	385	—	37	112	72	94	63	7	—	115
House heating fuel -----	1 149	29	169	320	165	260	155	47	4	109
Utility gas -----	1 015	27	151	269	152	242	142	32	—	110
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	88	2	18	25	13	13	2	15	—	99
Electricity -----	26	—	—	11	—	—	11	—	4	159
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	5	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	138
Other -----	15	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	88

Table A-34. Household Composition and Age of Householder for Owner- and Renter-Occupied Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendices A and B.]

	Married-couple families					Male householder, no wife present					Female householder, no husband present					Median age
	15 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over	15 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over	15 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over	
The SMSA																
Owner-occupied housing units																
PERSONS IN UNIT																
1 person	429	27	23	193	176	5	2	17	59	78	15	3	8	97	153	58.4
2 persons	703	51	42	334	73	13	2	—	26	42	—	14	15	101	80	66.3
3 persons	383	38	32	134	73	13	—	—	7	7	—	—	3	25	27	62.6
4 persons	304	9	48	62	32	8	—	6	—	15	—	10	23	25	27	57.4
5 persons	244	7	66	45	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	28	42	51.0
6 or more persons	309	12	64	149	17	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	16	13	46.1
Median	2.64	3.17	4.00	3.33	2.38	3.69	1.00	1.18	1.37	1.41	3.00	1.47	3.46	1.97	1.66	50.7
Total persons	7 530	140	865	2 469	813	43	2	39	209	237	37	70	376	697	666	...
PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM																
Complete plumbing for exclusive use	2 256	40	197	590	289	8	2	17	99	134	14	29	84	285	294	58.1
1.01 or more persons per room	133	—	15	67	6	—	—	—	5	8	—	1	—	11	6	51.1
Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	116	—	7	18	21	5	—	6	4	—	—	—	6	4	37	66.4
1.01 or more persons per room	24	—	7	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39.2
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1979																
Specified owner-occupied housing units																
With a mortgage	2 111	35	171	554	266	13	2	23	90	119	14	21	84	256	305	58.3
Less than 15 percent	954	35	134	296	52	13	2	8	33	24	—	20	43	111	49	49.6
15 to 19 percent	391	18	59	169	15	13	—	—	—	18	—	—	12	10	6	46.9
20 to 24 percent	153	13	38	47	4	—	—	6	2	—	—	5	—	29	—	44.9
25 to 29 percent	75	13	15	14	4	—	—	2	8	—	—	2	6	18	5	37.7
30 to 34 percent	71	4	6	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	55.5
35 percent or more	26	4	8	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	25	—	—	59.3
Not computed	230	—	8	33	33	—	—	—	8	6	—	—	—	50	31	57.5
Median	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
Not mortgaged	17.7	10	16.1	13.9	38.9	10	22.5	18.3	43.6	11.7	—	33.0	47.0	28.5	37.2	...
Less than 10 percent	1 157	37	12	258	214	—	—	15	57	95	14	1	41	145	256	64.5
10 to 14 percent	343	12	18	178	63	—	—	6	23	11	6	—	—	11	21	60.8
15 to 19 percent	236	18	18	48	30	—	—	9	22	19	8	—	9	36	34	56.3
20 to 24 percent	154	—	—	26	18	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	17	26	42	64.6
25 to 29 percent	139	—	—	—	38	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	6	22	55	72.6
30 to 34 percent	84	—	—	4	43	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	11	11	48.0
35 percent or more	36	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	12	16	—	—	9	39	21	75.7
Not computed	151	—	7	2	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65	7	67.2
Median	14	—	10.8	10	18.9	—	—	15.8	11.3	20.4	10.6	50+	18.4	19.9	22.5	55.0
Renter-occupied housing units																
PERSONS IN UNIT																
1 person	555	13	29	42	22	19	67	19	71	25	17	26	46	126	139	54.4
2 persons	308	34	25	14	11	12	6	7	5	—	52	30	7	33	45	40.0
3 persons	347	21	53	21	44	5	12	6	—	—	23	89	79	48	—	33.8
4 persons	299	—	57	10	25	5	5	6	7	—	11	56	19	46	12	34.8
5 persons	203	—	7	28	38	—	—	—	—	—	14	36	26	23	5	34.5
6 or more persons	167	—	4.09	4.10	9	6	4	—	—	—	—	21	31	18	5	40.8
Median	2.72	3.12	4.09	4.10	2.45	1.67	1.20	1.34	1.08	1.00	2.30	3.32	3.15	2.14	1.24	...
Total persons	6 073	222	863	695	167	157	179	62	102	25	344	1 062	732	765	312	...
PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM																
Complete plumbing for exclusive use	1 738	68	166	154	28	42	75	27	65	19	117	246	202	264	189	38.9
1.01 or more persons per room	117	—	5	28	—	—	4	6	—	6	—	10	19	18	5	43.8
Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	141	—	5	7	14	—	19	5	18	—	—	12	6	30	17	51.5
1.01 or more persons per room	11	—	—	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	71.9
GROSS RENT AS PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1979																
Specified renter-occupied housing units																
Less than 15 percent	1 779	68	171	145	42	42	94	32	72	25	117	254	166	278	206	39.2
15 to 19 percent	412	12	44	45	9	9	26	13	23	4	8	78	40	56	12	37.7
20 to 24 percent	216	19	19	36	7	6	10	—	12	—	—	24	6	12	45	42.5
25 to 29 percent	158	20	18	14	7	5	9	—	5	—	18	26	20	12	4	29.4
30 to 34 percent	246	—	28	5	4	5	—	6	6	5	7	57	24	43	45	39.2
35 to 39 percent	104	4	16	6	—	6	11	—	—	—	19	12	6	20	21	35.8
40 to 49 percent	230	9	21	16	11	10	6	5	—	6	19	12	10	69	36	51.3
50 percent or more	318	4	14	11	—	6	32	8	23	10	19	45	60	36	21	37.3
Not computed	95	—	11	12	—	—	—	—	3	—	6	5	—	30	22	55.8
Median	26.1	20.7	24.7	18.0	35.8	28.0	30.9	27.5	19.8	37.9	36.2	24.3	28.5	30.2	28.4	...

Table B—6. Selected Monthly Owner Costs for Not Mortgaged Housing Units: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

Gadsden city	Total	Less than \$50	\$50 to \$74	\$75 to \$99	\$100 to \$124	\$125 to \$149	\$150 to \$199	\$200 to \$249	\$250 or more	Median (dollars)
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	5 738	132	896	1 630	1 273	911	691	126	79	104
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person -----	1 690	109	466	499	327	193	68	28	—	89
2 persons -----	2 589	18	334	814	628	398	322	41	34	105
3 persons -----	788	5	55	203	202	152	116	29	26	116
4 persons -----	324	—	17	63	50	84	94	11	5	135
5 persons -----	135	—	17	19	14	28	39	11	7	141
6 persons -----	114	—	7	26	25	30	19	—	7	124
7 persons -----	55	—	—	6	21	9	19	—	—	126
8 or more persons -----	43	—	—	—	6	17	14	6	—	148
Median -----	1.96	1.11	1.46	1.89	1.99	2.16	2.36	2.35	2.71	...
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Married-couple families -----	3 229	18	355	844	802	576	496	74	64	112
15 to 24 years -----	6	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	88
25 to 34 years -----	150	—	26	45	24	34	14	—	7	104
35 to 44 years -----	157	—	—	10	35	18	72	17	5	161
45 to 64 years -----	1 618	—	127	416	404	360	231	44	36	116
65 years and over -----	1 298	18	202	367	339	164	179	13	16	105
Male householder, no wife present -----	414	34	113	107	54	63	22	21	—	89
15 to 24 years -----	12	—	5	—	7	—	—	—	—	104
25 to 34 years -----	12	—	—	5	—	7	—	—	—	129
35 to 44 years -----	23	4	—	14	—	—	5	—	—	88
45 to 64 years -----	177	8	37	42	18	40	11	21	—	102
65 years and over -----	190	22	71	46	29	16	6	—	—	76
Female householder, no husband present -----	2 095	80	428	679	417	272	173	31	15	95
15 to 24 years -----	21	—	—	8	13	—	—	—	—	105
25 to 34 years -----	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	88
35 to 44 years -----	92	—	13	18	12	34	10	5	—	127
45 to 64 years -----	696	12	88	262	130	129	55	14	6	99
65 years and over -----	1 282	68	327	387	262	109	108	12	9	91
Median age -----	64.4	71.3	68.6	64.7	64.9	60.8	61.7	57.3	56.0	...
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
1979 to March 1980 -----	244	11	25	67	29	51	55	—	6	116
1975 to 1978 -----	379	9	50	106	82	68	50	7	7	107
1970 to 1974 -----	465	25	84	87	122	65	48	34	—	107
1960 to 1969 -----	1 349	13	168	322	323	262	221	29	11	113
1959 or earlier -----	3 301	74	569	1 048	717	465	317	56	55	99
ROOMS										
1 to 3 rooms -----	84	27	—	32	11	14	—	—	—	87
4 rooms -----	755	41	187	297	136	61	24	9	—	88
5 rooms -----	1 727	40	437	535	357	222	124	12	—	93
6 rooms -----	1 841	19	210	594	440	307	231	36	4	106
7 rooms -----	808	—	62	117	217	191	169	39	13	126
8 or more rooms -----	523	5	—	55	112	116	143	30	62	144
Median -----	5.7	4.5	5.1	5.4	5.8	6.0	6.4	6.7	8.5+	...
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1975 to March 1980 -----	98	4	12	17	14	12	32	7	—	129
1970 to 1974 -----	110	—	6	19	28	12	19	26	—	129
1960 to 1969 -----	509	6	32	72	139	116	122	16	6	126
1950 to 1959 -----	1 324	34	185	338	278	243	165	31	50	109
1940 to 1949 -----	1 770	31	255	600	369	307	189	10	9	100
1939 or earlier -----	1 927	57	406	584	445	221	164	36	14	96
VALUE										
Less than \$10,000 -----	676	49	158	221	125	65	52	6	—	90
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	1 638	54	367	544	302	220	114	37	—	93
\$20,000 to \$29,999 -----	1 642	24	268	522	419	243	162	—	4	100
\$30,000 to \$39,999 -----	742	5	80	204	210	135	85	16	7	110
\$40,000 to \$49,999 -----	407	—	23	95	131	78	71	9	—	116
\$50,000 to \$59,999 -----	266	—	—	39	54	73	76	24	—	139
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	198	—	—	5	26	59	75	11	22	156
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	92	—	—	—	6	28	38	—	20	166
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	57	—	—	—	—	10	18	17	12	201
\$150,000 or more -----	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	14	250+
Median -----	\$22 300	\$13 400	\$17 000	\$20 700	\$24 900	\$25 200	\$31 600	\$45 000	\$90 400	...
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1979										
Less than 10 percent -----	2 371	48	381	651	521	345	346	45	34	105
10 to 14 percent -----	996	36	136	282	227	168	115	27	5	105
15 to 19 percent -----	678	18	104	236	133	115	61	—	11	98
20 to 24 percent -----	512	16	108	133	106	57	70	9	13	100
25 to 29 percent -----	382	5	67	125	79	70	26	6	4	99
30 to 34 percent -----	183	4	34	55	60	30	—	—	—	99
35 percent or more -----	582	5	52	148	142	111	73	39	12	115
Not computed -----	34	—	14	—	5	15	—	—	—	115
Median -----	12.4	12.5	12.2	12.9	12.5	13.1	10.0	13.3	15.2	...
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
Heating equipment -----	5 730	132	888	1 630	1 273	911	691	126	79	104
Steam or hot water system -----	51	—	5	—	12	13	21	—	—	141
Central warm-air furnace or electric heat pump -----	1 992	15	142	392	470	423	401	80	69	124
Other built-in electric units -----	52	6	8	6	18	9	5	—	—	108
Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace -----	1 716	35	264	599	474	239	84	16	5	98
Other means -----	1 919	76	469	633	299	227	180	30	5	91
Air conditioning -----	4 344	41	509	1 241	1 045	742	586	101	79	109
Central system -----	1 723	—	87	297	405	392	388	80	74	130
1 or more individual room units -----	2 621	41	422	944	640	350	198	21	5	97
House heating fuel -----	5 730	132	888	1 630	1 273	911	691	126	79	104
Utility gas -----	5 394	126	840	1 563	1 190	868	635	106	66	104
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	117	—	22	26	24	9	21	15	—	111
Electricity -----	176	6	14	31	53	19	35	5	13	117
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	7	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	138
Other -----	36	—	12	10	6	8	—	—	—	90

Table B — 12. Duration of Vacancy for Year-Round Vacant for Sale and Vacant for Rent Housing Units: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

Gadsden city					Gadsden city				
	Total	Less than 2 months	2 up to 6 months	6 or more months		Total	Less than 2 months	2 up to 6 months	6 or more months
Vacant for sale only housing units	267	73	96	98	Vacant for rent housing units	896	428	330	138
ROOMS					ROOMS				
1 to 3 rooms	16	—	12	4	1 room	12	5	7	—
4 rooms	58	17	19	22	2 rooms	12	12	—	—
5 rooms	93	24	28	41	3 rooms	176	86	51	39
6 rooms	42	12	19	11	4 rooms	266	132	88	46
7 rooms	44	13	15	16	5 rooms	341	179	140	22
8 or more rooms	14	7	3	4	6 rooms	81	6	44	31
Median	5.1	5.3	5.1	5.1	7 or more rooms	8	8	—	—
					Median	4.4	4.3	4.6	4.2
PLUMBING FACILITIES					PLUMBING FACILITIES				
Complete plumbing for exclusive use	265	73	96	96	Complete plumbing for exclusive use	877	428	315	134
Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	2	—	—	2	Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	19	—	15	4
BEDROOMS					BEDROOMS				
None	—	—	—	—	None	12	5	7	—
1	24	—	24	—	1	191	100	52	39
2	116	27	35	54	2	451	202	165	84
3	107	33	34	40	3	236	121	100	15
4	13	13	—	4	4	6	—	6	—
5 or more	7	—	3	—	5 or more	—	—	—	—
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT					YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT				
1975 to March 1980	42	21	6	15	1975 to March 1980	251	178	60	13
1970 to 1974	16	—	—	16	1970 to 1974	25	—	6	19
1960 to 1969	34	12	11	11	1960 to 1969	69	24	30	15
1950 to 1959	58	10	19	29	1950 to 1959	207	77	86	44
1940 to 1949	54	26	20	8	1940 to 1949	171	87	72	12
1939 or earlier	63	4	40	19	1939 or earlier	173	62	76	35
UNITS IN STRUCTURE					UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
1, detached or attached	222	61	70	91	1, detached or attached	320	114	126	80
2 or more	45	12	26	7	2	88	31	40	17
Mobile home or trailer	—	—	—	—	3 and 4	104	53	51	—
HEATING EQUIPMENT					5 to 9	201	127	61	13
Central heating system	198	63	77	58	10 to 49	86	32	39	15
Other means	69	10	19	40	50 or more	71	64	7	—
None	—	—	—	—	Mobile home or trailer	26	7	6	13
PRICE ASKED					RENT ASKED				
Specified vacant for sale only housing units	222	61	70	91	Specified vacant for rent housing units	896	428	330	138
Less than \$10,000	27	5	7	15	Less than \$100	320	131	126	63
\$10,000 to \$19,999	63	14	26	23	\$100 to \$149	164	52	81	31
\$20,000 to \$29,999	61	20	12	29	\$150 to \$199	115	49	36	30
\$30,000 to \$39,999	21	14	7	—	\$200 to \$249	227	157	56	14
\$40,000 to \$49,999	—	—	—	—	\$250 to \$299	65	39	26	—
\$50,000 to \$59,999	29	—	5	24	\$300 to \$399	5	—	5	—
\$60,000 to \$79,999	18	8	10	—	\$400 or more	—	—	—	—
\$80,000 to \$99,999	—	—	—	—	Median	\$128	\$157	\$120	\$102
\$100,000 or more	3	—	3	—					
Median	\$22 100	\$26 100	\$22 900	\$20 800					

Table B — 13. Price Asked and Rent Asked for Year-Round Vacant Housing Units: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

Price asked—Specified vacant for sale only housing units								Rent asked—Specified vacant for rent housing units							
	Total	Less than \$10,000	\$10,000 to \$29,999	\$30,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 or more	Median (dollars)		Total	Less than \$100	\$100 to \$199	\$200 to \$299	\$300 to \$399	\$400 or more	Median (dollars)
Gadsden city															
Total	222	27	124	21	47	3	22 100		896	320	279	292	5	—	128
PLUMBING FACILITIES															
Complete plumbing for exclusive use	220	25	124	21	47	3	22 200		877	301	279	292	5	—	130
Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	2	2	—	—	—	—	10000—		19	19	—	—	—	—	50—
BEDROOMS															
None	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		12	—	12	—	—	—	105
1	17	5	12	—	—	—	15 700		191	82	43	66	—	—	121
2	97	20	54	9	14	—	21 700		451	160	127	164	—	—	118
3	88	2	49	12	25	—	22 300		236	72	97	62	5	—	151
4	13	—	9	—	4	—	25 900		6	6	—	—	—	—	95
5 or more	7	—	—	—	4	3	54 400		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT															
1975 to March 1980	30	—	—	5	25	—	57 500		251	6	7	238	—	—	236
1970 to 1974	9	—	9	—	—	—	21 300		25	18	7	—	—	—	71
1960 to 1969	34	—	19	7	8	—	25 000		69	6	55	8	—	—	153
1950 to 1959	58	11	33	—	14	—	22 700		207	104	89	9	5	—	99
1940 to 1949	54	10	32	9	—	3	22 100		171	85	60	26	—	—	100
1939 or earlier	37	6	31	—	—	—	12 300		173	101	61	11	—	—	75
UNITS IN STRUCTURE															
1, detached or attached	222	27	124	21	47	3	22 100		320	133	149	33	5	—	105
2 or more .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		550	175	116	259	—	—	164
Mobile home or trailer .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		26	12	14	—	—	—	101

Table B-23. Household Composition and Age of Householder for Owner- and Renter-Occupied Housing Units With a White Householder: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see introduction. For meaning of symbols, see introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendices A and B]

Gadsden city	Married-couple families					Male householder, no wife present					Female householder, no husband present					Median age
	15 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over	15 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over	15 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over	
Owner-occupied housing units																
PERSONS IN UNIT																
1 person	195	1 114	1 061	3 038	1 600	25	102	39	191	139	19	103	177	894	1 290	56.7
2 persons	92	282	102	1 575	1 392	18	80	16	139	124	19	26	35	495	1 005	67.0
3 persons	75	312	200	898	1 139	7	15	12	36	6	—	43	46	214	194	61.9
4 persons	21	357	408	347	60	—	—	—	16	9	—	17	75	105	81	50.1
5 persons	7	109	212	147	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	15	49	6	41.5
6 or more persons	298	54	139	71	207	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41.9
Median	2.57	3.38	4.06	2.46	2.07	1.19	1.14	2.79	1.19	1.06	1.00	2.09	2.60	1.40	1.14	...
Total persons	25 304	3 634	4 286	8 659	3 475	36	140	92	292	185	18	227	462	1 646	1 614	...
PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM																
Complete plumbing for exclusive use	9 989	1 114	1 061	3 038	1 600	25	102	39	186	139	19	103	177	887	1 290	56.7
1.01 or more persons per room	153	32	81	20	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	6	5	4	39.4
Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47.1
1.01 or more persons per room	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47.5
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1979																
Specified owner-occupied housing units																
With a mortgage	9 093	1 030	985	2 799	1 442	25	78	27	174	128	19	85	177	812	1 149	56.6
Less than 15 percent	4 304	906	852	1 382	1 308	13	66	12	42	24	12	81	115	238	96	44.4
15 to 19 percent	1 708	247	416	60	61	—	18	—	19	10	—	9	20	51	17	47.3
20 to 24 percent	870	284	157	222	61	—	26	—	13	—	6	7	20	29	7	38.2
25 to 29 percent	611	130	141	147	73	—	—	12	5	—	—	16	18	19	10	40.3
30 to 34 percent	373	91	72	68	55	6	—	—	—	—	6	14	9	26	26	43.0
35 percent or more	180	5	18	50	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	35	24	86	30	42.9
Not computed	546	20	44	76	59	—	22	—	5	14	—	—	44	—	—	53.3
Median	16	—	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
Not mortgaged	17.5	19.0	15.3	13.4	22.3	30.4	17.9	22.5	15.8	36.4	22.0	28.0	32.2	29.2	27.7	...
Less than 10 percent	4 789	6	124	1 417	1 134	12	12	15	132	104	7	4	62	574	1 053	64.3
10 to 14 percent	2 084	77	109	193	422	12	5	10	43	40	—	—	26	14	136	59.1
15 to 19 percent	808	7	18	50	292	—	7	—	30	16	—	—	14	101	140	65.9
20 to 24 percent	554	—	—	—	242	—	—	—	23	5	7	—	5	81	60	68.9
25 to 29 percent	389	—	6	45	72	—	—	5	12	10	—	—	5	58	140	67.0
30 to 34 percent	302	—	—	20	68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91	134	70.0
35 percent or more	170	—	—	13	25	—	—	—	9	13	—	4	—	25	110	70.0
Not computed	462	—	—	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	91	238	67.3
Median	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	73.1
Total persons	11.9	10—	10—	10—	12.5	10—	10.7	10—	13.8	13.8	17.5	32.5	11.8	17.5	23.7	...
Renter-occupied housing units																
PERSONS IN UNIT																
1 person	4 450	690	221	361	246	154	176	156	166	129	215	267	96	429	790	42.7
2 persons	1 828	176	37	200	213	102	118	136	144	112	114	102	12	291	697	61.5
3 persons	1 186	121	198	67	27	21	51	15	16	12	70	46	44	87	77	46.2
4 persons	614	110	25	41	6	25	7	5	—	5	13	69	25	31	7	31.1
5 persons	461	78	65	27	—	6	—	—	6	—	9	30	5	20	5	31.1
6 or more persons	218	130	40	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	33.1
Median	143	45	54	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	9	—	—	—	37.5
Total persons	9 785	2 494	425	1 066	510	1 251	1 239	1 644	1 088	1 088	1 444	2 188	2 220	1 244	1 077	...
PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM																
Complete plumbing for exclusive use	4 416	682	221	350	246	154	176	156	166	122	215	267	86	429	790	42.7
1.01 or more persons per room	116	40	31	16	—	6	—	—	—	7	9	14	—	—	—	33.4
Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	34	8	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55.8
1.01 or more persons per room	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32.5
GROSS RENT AS PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1979																
Specified renter-occupied housing units																
Less than 15 percent	4 345	683	212	334	223	154	176	156	159	129	215	267	77	416	780	41.8
15 to 19 percent	870	256	68	87	24	31	56	80	33	13	42	20	6	33	40	33.6
20 to 24 percent	548	73	35	33	24	20	44	36	11	4	9	25	18	26	57	33.1
25 to 29 percent	555	29	40	54	34	11	—	13	19	18	23	46	—	70	106	48.2
30 to 34 percent	428	51	25	34	43	16	36	7	39	36	41	28	5	39	109	56.1
35 to 49 percent	625	21	24	39	36	16	26	—	7	—	11	57	6	45	71	35.5
50 percent or more	421	49	7	21	19	30	8	6	16	29	19	54	32	92	174	66.3
Not computed	24.9	33	20	52	25	26	6	—	29	4	6	26	5	67	156	49.6
Median	24.9	22.0	17.2	21.9	27.0	30.6	18.3	14.8	25.3	28.8	28.7	30.1	36.0	30.7	33.1	...

Table B—29. Selected Monthly Owner Costs for Mortgaged Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B.]

Gadsden city	Total	Less than \$200	\$200 to \$249	\$250 to \$299	\$300 to \$349	\$350 to \$399	\$400 to \$499	\$500 to \$599	\$600 to \$749	\$750 or more	Median (dollars)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	841	305	139	147	110	55	43	32	10	—	242
PERSONS IN UNIT											
1 person	83	41	6	6	12	13	5	—	—	—	204
2 persons	215	108	33	19	25	13	—	17	—	—	199
3 persons	147	23	31	51	16	10	11	5	—	—	269
4 persons	144	37	38	22	12	13	12	10	—	—	246
5 persons	138	33	14	49	31	6	5	—	—	—	272
6 persons	77	34	9	—	14	—	10	—	10	—	225
7 persons	29	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	115
8 or more persons	8	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	225
Median	3.33	2.65	3.48	3.45	3.67	2.65	3.96	2.44	6.00	—	...
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER											
Married-couple families	566	157	117	114	79	32	33	24	10	—	254
15 to 24 years	35	25	—	—	6	—	—	4	—	—	171
25 to 34 years	116	16	27	27	31	6	4	5	—	—	278
35 to 44 years	127	36	36	15	10	9	5	6	10	—	238
45 to 64 years	236	71	54	66	22	10	13	—	—	—	244
65 years and over	52	9	—	6	10	7	11	9	—	—	357
Male householder, no wife present	74	53	—	13	—	8	—	—	—	—	164
15 to 24 years	13	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	159
25 to 34 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 to 44 years	6	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	275
45 to 64 years	31	16	—	7	—	8	—	—	—	—	197
65 years and over	24	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	117
Female householder, no husband present	201	95	22	20	31	15	10	8	—	—	213
15 to 24 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 34 years	18	—	—	8	5	—	5	—	—	—	310
35 to 44 years	43	18	—	—	12	—	5	8	—	—	315
45 to 64 years	91	46	14	7	14	10	—	—	—	—	199
65 years and over	49	31	8	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	136
Median age	49.0	53.5	47.2	51.3	39.3	48.1	47.1	39.4	37.5	—	...
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT											
1979 to March 1980	71	38	—	—	—	10	9	14	—	—	193
1975 to 1978	251	45	54	67	46	15	12	12	—	—	270
1970 to 1974	100	40	6	19	23	6	—	6	—	—	261
1960 to 1969	242	81	64	37	18	17	15	—	10	—	231
1959 or earlier	177	101	15	24	23	7	7	—	—	—	183
ROOMS											
1 to 3 rooms	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	125
4 rooms	40	13	8	7	7	5	—	—	—	—	244
5 rooms	262	85	61	67	20	9	7	13	—	—	238
6 rooms	253	118	25	47	23	8	19	13	—	—	217
7 rooms	166	53	26	13	41	20	13	—	—	—	265
8 or more rooms	111	27	19	13	19	13	4	6	10	—	287
Median	5.9	5.9	5.5	5.5	6.6	6.8	6.3	5.7	8.5+	—	...
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT											
1975 to March 1980	29	—	7	—	16	6	—	—	—	—	323
1970 to 1974	54	14	12	6	6	6	4	6	—	—	258
1960 to 1969	191	67	17	42	29	19	5	12	—	—	264
1950 to 1959	219	87	57	27	28	8	12	—	—	—	220
1940 to 1949	243	82	41	51	23	9	18	9	10	—	248
1939 or earlier	105	55	5	21	8	7	4	5	—	—	184
VALUE											
Less than \$10,000	66	50	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	161
\$10,000 to \$19,999	291	115	64	77	20	15	—	—	—	—	224
\$20,000 to \$29,999	251	112	49	37	22	5	22	4	—	—	214
\$30,000 to \$39,999	150	28	12	12	46	13	17	22	—	—	325
\$40,000 to \$49,999	47	—	—	5	16	16	—	—	10	—	358
\$50,000 to \$59,999	6	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	375
\$60,000 to \$79,999	17	—	7	—	6	—	4	—	—	—	313
\$80,000 to \$99,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100,000 to \$149,999	7	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	225
\$150,000 or more	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	550
Median	\$21 300	\$18 800	\$20 400	\$17 800	\$32 500	\$36 900	\$29 900	\$34 600	\$42 500	—	...
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1979											
Less than 15 percent	348	157	80	55	33	6	11	6	—	—	211
15 to 19 percent	151	37	27	30	26	15	11	5	—	—	269
20 to 24 percent	57	11	5	23	10	4	4	—	—	—	277
25 to 29 percent	57	27	—	17	5	8	—	—	—	—	254
30 to 34 percent	24	—	8	7	—	—	5	4	—	—	279
35 percent or more	196	65	19	15	36	22	12	17	10	—	297
Not computed	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	175
Median	17.3	13.9	13.1	18.1	19.2	26.6	19.8	35.6	50+	—	...
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS											
Heating equipment	841	305	139	147	110	55	43	32	10	—	242
Steam or hot water system	22	10	8	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	206
Central warm-air furnace or electric heat pump	303	81	55	39	49	38	26	15	—	—	270
Other built-in electric units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace	174	56	28	34	21	9	13	13	—	—	254
Other means	342	158	48	70	40	8	4	—	10	—	214
Air conditioning	574	167	126	87	87	50	39	18	—	—	248
Central system	293	68	46	55	47	38	33	6	—	—	280
1 or more individual room units	281	99	80	32	40	12	6	12	—	—	226
House heating fuel	841	305	139	147	110	55	43	32	10	—	242
Utility gas	802	279	126	147	110	55	43	32	10	—	248
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	17	11	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100—
Electricity	16	9	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	190
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100—

Table B—30. Selected Monthly Owner Costs for Not Mortgaged Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

Gadsden city

	Total	Less than \$50	\$50 to \$74	\$75 to \$99	\$100 to \$124	\$125 to \$149	\$150 to \$199	\$200 to \$249	\$250 or more	Median (dollars)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	944	19	170	268	129	188	126	40	4	103
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person	247	19	73	64	32	34	10	15	—	87
2 persons	311	—	49	104	71	46	30	7	4	101
3 persons	148	—	24	51	14	47	5	7	—	100
4 persons	77	—	11	23	—	6	32	5	—	144
5 persons	54	—	13	4	—	16	21	—	—	141
6 persons	47	—	—	16	6	18	7	—	—	127
7 persons	17	—	—	6	—	4	—	—	—	141
8 or more persons	43	—	—	—	6	17	14	6	—	148
Median	2.22	1.00	1.74	2.17	1.96	2.80	4.06	2.21	2.00	...
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Married-couple families	415	—	81	100	60	84	68	18	4	111
15 to 24 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 34 years	26	—	13	—	6	—	7	—	—	87
35 to 44 years	24	—	—	—	—	18	6	—	—	142
45 to 64 years	201	—	32	50	39	49	26	5	—	112
65 years and over	164	—	36	50	15	17	29	13	4	98
Male householder, no wife present	139	6	42	42	4	32	5	8	—	88
15 to 24 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 34 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 to 44 years	8	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	88
45 to 64 years	45	—	8	4	—	20	5	8	—	138
65 years and over	86	6	34	30	4	12	—	—	—	77
Female householder, no husband present	390	13	47	126	65	72	53	14	—	103
15 to 24 years	14	—	—	8	6	—	—	—	—	97
25 to 34 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 to 44 years	30	—	—	12	—	18	—	—	—	129
45 to 64 years	122	—	14	40	6	38	10	14	—	126
65 years and over	224	13	33	66	53	16	43	—	—	100
Median age	65.0	72.5	66.7	66.1	66.7	58.6	66.3	55.0	67.5	...
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
1979 to March 1980	65	—	20	24	6	9	6	—	—	88
1975 to 1978	58	—	—	23	—	23	5	7	—	132
1970 to 1974	47	—	7	16	11	—	5	8	—	101
1960 to 1969	217	—	36	53	39	50	34	5	—	113
1959 or earlier	557	19	107	152	73	106	76	20	4	100
ROOMS										
1 to 3 rooms	11	—	—	4	—	7	—	—	—	130
4 rooms	121	6	48	40	27	—	—	—	—	79
5 rooms	244	7	67	64	35	66	5	—	—	94
6 rooms	348	6	47	129	45	63	33	21	4	98
7 rooms	124	—	8	26	15	13	50	12	—	150
8 or more rooms	96	—	—	5	7	39	38	7	—	148
Median	5.8	5.0	5.1	5.7	5.6	5.8	7.0	6.5	6.0	...
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1975 to March 1980	19	—	6	6	—	—	—	7	—	90
1970 to 1974	28	—	—	14	6	—	—	8	—	100
1960 to 1969	56	—	12	11	8	10	10	5	—	116
1950 to 1959	289	—	25	91	55	72	39	7	—	113
1940 to 1949	336	—	76	101	31	77	41	6	4	98
1939 or earlier	216	19	51	45	29	29	36	7	—	96
VALUE										
Less than \$10,000	189	6	34	41	43	38	21	6	—	108
\$10,000 to \$19,999	346	7	99	101	27	64	33	15	—	92
\$20,000 to \$29,999	227	6	28	88	21	42	38	—	4	98
\$30,000 to \$39,999	124	—	9	32	16	38	24	5	—	128
\$40,000 to \$49,999	17	—	—	6	7	—	4	—	—	109
\$50,000 to \$59,999	27	—	—	—	7	—	6	14	—	202
\$60,000 to \$79,999	8	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	113
\$80,000 to \$99,999	6	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	138
\$100,000 to \$149,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$150,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	\$17 900	\$12 500	\$15 100	\$19 000	\$17 700	\$19 500	\$20 700	\$14 700	\$26 300	...
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1979										
Less than 10 percent	287	—	66	72	49	62	38	—	—	103
10 to 14 percent	188	12	32	62	—	45	25	12	—	95
15 to 19 percent	119	7	13	53	6	24	16	—	—	94
20 to 24 percent	123	—	25	28	31	5	34	—	—	107
25 to 29 percent	80	—	8	23	15	24	—	6	4	115
30 to 34 percent	13	—	5	—	8	—	—	—	—	105
35 percent or more	120	—	14	30	20	21	13	22	—	120
Not computed	14	—	7	—	—	7	—	—	—	100
Median	14.7	14.0	12.4	15.0	21.5	13.2	15.0	35.7	27.5	...
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
Heating equipment	936	19	162	268	129	188	126	40	4	104
Steam or hot water system	20	—	—	—	—	13	7	—	—	144
Central warm-air furnace or electric heat pump	147	—	11	49	14	34	16	19	4	124
Other built-in electric units	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	175
Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace	153	—	—	55	32	43	23	—	—	117
Other means	611	19	151	164	83	98	75	21	—	96
Air conditioning	442	—	45	137	65	101	71	19	4	115
Central system	135	—	11	47	14	26	21	12	4	117
1 or more individual room units	307	—	34	90	51	75	50	7	—	114
House heating fuel	936	19	162	268	129	188	126	40	4	104
Utility gas	849	19	151	239	121	179	115	25	—	103
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	57	—	11	14	8	9	—	15	—	111
Electricity	26	—	—	11	—	—	11	—	4	159
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	88

Appendix A.—Area Classifications

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REGIONS

Regions are large groups of States that form the first-order subdivisions of the United States for census purposes. The four regions are the Northeast, North Central, South, and West.

STATES

The 50 States and the District of Columbia are the constituent units of the United States.

PLACES

Two types of places are recognized in the census reports—incorporated places and census designated places—as defined below. Places with a 1980 population below 50,000 are not shown in this report unless they are central cities of standard metropolitan statistical areas.

Incorporated Places

Incorporated places recognized in the reports of the census are those which are incorporated under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: boroughs in Alaska and New York, and towns in the six

New England States, New York, and Wisconsin.

Census Designated Places

As in the 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses, the Census Bureau has delineated boundaries for closely settled population centers without corporate limits. In 1980, the name of each such place is followed by "(CDP)," meaning "census designated place." In the 1970 and earlier censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

Census designated place boundaries change with changes in the settlement pattern; a place which has the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries. Boundary outlines for CDP's appear on the county subdivision maps in the HC80-1-A, *General Housing Characteristics*, reports for States. Detailed maps are available for purchase from the Census Bureau.

Eleven states, (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), contain towns or townships which are coextensive with census designated places (CDP's). Data for these areas are not shown in the tables.

STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

Definition

The general concept of a metropolitan area is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. The standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA) classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on metropolitan areas. The SMSA's are designated and defined

by the Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards developed by the interagency Federal Committee on Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

Each SMSA has one or more central counties containing the area's main population concentration: an urbanized area with at least 50,000 inhabitants. An SMSA may also include outlying counties which have close economic and social relationships with the central counties. The outlying counties must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and must also meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, SMSA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The housing units in SMSA's may also be referred to as the metropolitan housing and are subdivided into "inside central city (or cities)" and "outside central city (or cities)." The housing units outside SMSA's constitute the non-metropolitan housing.

In the United States Summary report and the State reports, the data shown for "Central Cities of SMSA's" are the sum of all central cities excluding any rural area and any legal area that is outside of a standard metropolitan statistical area. In the individual SMSA reports, the data shown for central cities and places of 50,000 or more inhabitants are for the legal definition of the city without regard to urban or SMSA restrictions.

SMSA Titles

Each SMSA except one (Nassau-Suffolk, N.Y.) has at least one central city. The titles of SMSA's include up to three city names, as well as the name of each State into which the SMSA extends. For the 1980 census, central cities of SMSA's are those named in the titles of the SMSA's,

with the exception of Nassau-Suffolk, N.Y., which has no central city, and Northeast Pennsylvania, the central cities of which are Scranton, Wilkes-Barre, and Hazleton. Data on central cities of SMSA's include the entire population and housing within the legal city boundaries. In Hawaii where there are no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census, census designated places are recognized as central cities.

New SMSA Standards

New standards for designating and defining metropolitan statistical areas were published in the *Federal Register* on January 3, 1980. The SMSA's recognized for the 1980 census comprise (1) all areas as defined on January 1, 1980, except for one area which was defined provisionally during the 1970's on the

basis of population estimates but whose qualification was not confirmed by 1980 census counts; and (2) a group of 36 new areas defined on the basis of 1980 census counts and the new standards that were published on January 3, 1980.

When the data on commuting flows become available from 1980 census tabulations, the new standards will be applied to the areas existing on January 1, 1980, and the boundaries, definitions, and titles for all SMSA's will be reviewed.

To aid users who want to become familiar with the SMSA standards and how they are applied, documents are available from the Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C. 20503.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some of the areas shown in this series of reports have

changed between an earlier census and January 1, 1980. Information on boundary changes for incorporated places is presented in table 4 of the 1980 Census of Population report, *Characteristics of the Population, Number of Inhabitants*, PC80-1-A. For information on boundary changes prior to 1970, see the *Number of Inhabitants* report for each census.

AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurement figures for standard metropolitan statistical areas, central cities, and places of 50,000 inhabitants or more can be found in the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-A1, United States Summary.

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determinant for the responses was, therefore, the questionnaire and its accompanying instruction guide. Furthermore, census takers were instructed, in their telephone and personal-visit interviews, to read the questions directly from the questionnaire. The definitions and explanations given below for each subject are drawn largely from various technical and procedural materials used in the collection of the data. These materials helped the census interviewers to understand more fully the intent of each question, and thus to resolve problems or unusual cases in a manner consistent with this intent. Also included is certain explanatory information to assist the user in the proper utilization of the statistics.

Facsimiles of the questionnaire pages containing the population and housing questions used to produce the data shown in this report and the pages of the respondent instruction guide which relate to these questions are presented in Appendix E, "Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages."

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified in the census as either housing units or group quarters. Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (e.g., a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, mobile home or trailer). However, living quarters may also be in structures intended for non-residential use (e.g., the rooms in a warehouse where a night guard lives), as well as in boats, tents, vans, etc.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room occupied as a separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as a separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from

any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements (except as described in the next section on Group Quarters). For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants. Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory except that boats, tents, vans, caves, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included, provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage are excluded from the housing inventory.

Comparability With 1970 Census Housing Unit Data—Although the 1980 census data are generally comparable with 1970 census data, certain changes were introduced for 1980. The part of the 1970 housing unit definition that required a unit to have either (1) direct access or (2) complete kitchen facilities was modified. For 1980, the complete kitchen facilities alternative was dropped, and direct access was required of all housing units. In 1970, vacant mobile homes were not counted as housing units. For 1980, they were included in the housing inventory provided they were intended for occupancy on the site where they stood.

Group Quarters—Group quarters are any living quarters which are not classified as housing units. There are two types of group quarters: (1) institutional group quarters, and (2) noninstitutional group quarters. Institutional group quarters are living quarters occupied by one or more persons under care or custody, such as children in an orphanage, persons in a nursing home, and prisoners in a penitentiary. Noninstitutional group quarters include living quarters such as college-owned and/or operated dormitories, fraternity and sorority houses, nurses' dormitories, and boarding houses. In addition, noninstitutional group quarters include any living

quarters (other than those classified as institutional group quarters) which are occupied by 9 or more persons unrelated to the householder (person listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire), or by 10 or more unrelated persons. Information on the housing characteristics of group quarters was not collected in the census.

Comparability With 1970 Census Group Quarters Data—In 1970 a unit was classified as group quarters if it was shared by the person in charge and five or more persons unrelated to him or her, or if there was no person in charge, by six or more unrelated persons. For 1980 that requirement was raised to 9 or more persons unrelated to the person listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire or 10 or more unrelated persons.

Rules for Hotels, Rooming Houses, Etc.—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; i.e., persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or who have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from everyone else in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units. The remaining quarters are combined. If the combined quarters contain eight or fewer roomers unrelated to the householder, they are classified as one housing unit. If the combined quarters contain nine or more roomers unrelated to the householder or person in charge, they are classified as group quarters.

Staff Living Quarters—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered as group quarters.

Year-Round Housing Units—Data on housing characteristics in the 1980 census reports are limited to year-round housing units; i.e., all occupied units plus vacant

units available or intended for year-round use. Vacant units intended for seasonal occupancy and vacant units held for migratory labor are excluded because of the difficulty of obtaining reliable data on their characteristics.

OCCUPANCY AND VACANCY CHARACTERISTICS

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; e.g., away on vacation. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, therefore, the number of occupied housing units equals the number of households in the 1980 Census of Population reports.

In this report the numbers shown for occupied housing units are estimates based on a sample. In some cases there may be small differences between figures on occupied housing units shown here and comparable figures on households in the Census of Population reports. These differences may result from processing procedures used to inflate the population and housing sample data.

Householder—One person in each household is designated as the "householder." In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member could be designated as the "householder."

Child—A child is a son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of the householder regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law and daughters-in-law. In this report, those classified as "own children" are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the householder who are single (never married) and under 18 years of age.

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

Nonrelative—A nonrelative is any person in the household not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. Roomers, boarders, partners, roommates, paid employees, wards, and foster children are classified as nonrelatives. This report shows the number of households with one or more nonrelatives present in the unit.

Age of Householder—The age classification is based on the age of the person in completed years as of April 1, 1980. The data on age represent the difference, as calculated in the computer, between date of birth and April 1, 1980.

Household Type—Statistics by age of householder are presented separately for the following household types:

Married-couple families. For each household of this type, the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household. This category includes couples in formal marriages as well as in common-law marriages.

Male householder, no wife present. This type includes any household maintained by a male, regardless of his marital status, provided no wife is present in the household. Included are male householders who have no wife; male householders whose wives live elsewhere because of separation (marital discord) or other reason; and male householders who are widowed, divorced, or single.

Female householder, no husband present. This type includes any household maintained by a female, regardless of her marital status, provided no husband is present in the household. Included are female householders who have no husband and female householders whose husbands live elsewhere, as, for example, husbands in the Armed Forces living on a military base and female householders who are widowed, divorced, or single.

This report presents data on selected characteristics for one-person households, separately for male and female householders.

Year Householder Moved Into Unit—Data presented for this item are based on the in-

formation reported for the householder and refer to the year of the latest move. If the householder moved back into a unit the person previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another in the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year in which a householder moved is not necessarily the same year as the year other members of the household moved, although in the majority of cases the entire household moved at the same time (see question H19 in appendix E).

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere are also classified as vacant.

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; i.e., the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is to be demolished or is condemned. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Vacancy Status—The data on vacancy status were tabulated from responses to questionnaire item C (see item C in appendix E). The data presented in this report are for year-round housing units "Vacant for sale only" and "Vacant for rent."

For sale only. Vacant year-round units being offered "For sale only," including individual units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "For sale only."

For rent. Vacant year-round units offered "For rent," and vacant units offered either for rent or for sale.

Duration of Vacancy—The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months) from the date the last occupants moved from the unit to the date of enumeration (see item D in appendix E). The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant. For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed.

Tenure—A housing unit is "Owner occupied" if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit, even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. All other occupied units are classified as "Renter occupied," including units rented for cash rent and those occupied without payment of cash rent (see question H8 in appendix E).

Condominium Housing Units—A condominium involves ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similar units and to hold a common or joint ownership in common areas, hallways, entrances, elevators, etc. The owner has a deed to the individual unit, and, very likely, a mortgage on the unit. A condominium housing unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such (see question H9 in appendix E).

Comparability With 1970 Census Condominium Housing Unit Data—In 1970, owner-occupied cooperatives and condominium housing units were identified together. The 1980 census identifies only condominium housing units. The 1980 question provides data on vacant and renter-occupied condominium housing units, not just owner-occupied condominium housing units as in 1970.

Race of the Householder—The data on race of the householder were derived from the answer to question 4, for the person listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire (see appendix E). The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects self-identification by respondents; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. Since the 1980 census obtained information on race through self-identification, the data represent self-classification by people according

to the race with which they identify. In this report, data are presented for housing units classified by the race of the householder.

For persons who could not provide a single response to the race question, the race of the person's mother was used; if, however, a single response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. This is a modification of the 1970 census procedure in which the race of the person's father was used.

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as White, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, or Polish. In the 1980 census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but marked "Other" and/or wrote in entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "Other" race category. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

The category "Black" includes persons who indicated their race as Black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed in the questionnaire but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

The category "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut" includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but entered the name of an Indian tribe or wrote in such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian were classified as "American Indian."

The category "Asian or Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Samoan, and Guamanian, as well as persons who provided write-in entries of Asian and Pacific Islander groups such as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, or Fijian under the "Other" race category. Also, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but wrote in an entry indicating one of the nine specific categories listed above (e.g., Chinese or Filipino) were classified accordingly. For example, entries of Nipponese and

Japanese American were classified as Japanese, entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc. "Race, n.e.c." includes all other persons not in the categories "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and "Asian or Pacific Islander." Persons reporting in the "Other" race category and providing write-in entries such as Eurasian, Cosmopolitan, Interracial, or a Spanish origin group (e.g., Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) were included in "Race, n.e.c."

If the race entry for the householder was missing on the questionnaire, an answer was assigned in the computer according to the reported entries of race of other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If race was not entered for anyone in the household (excluding paid employees), the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general allocation process described in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

Comparability Between Sample and 100-Percent Data for Race of the Householder

Estimates of the number of householders by race shown in this report may differ from complete count figures shown in other 1980 census reports. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and an additional edit and review performed on the sample questionnaires. Sampling variability and nonsampling error are explained in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data." The effect of the additional edit and review procedures varies substantially by racial group and geographic area but is generally negligible. A discussion of these procedures may be found in Series HC80-1-B, *Detailed Housing Characteristics*, and PC80-1-C, *Social and Economic Characteristics of the Population*.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data on Race of the Householder

Differences in census procedures and reporting by respondents in the 1980 census and 1970 census seriously affect the comparability for certain race groups. First, a large number of Spanish origin persons reported their race differently in the 1980 census than in the 1970 census. This difference in reporting has a substantial impact on the population totals and

comparability for the "White" population and the "Race, n.e.c." or "Other" race populations (shown as "All other races" in most 1970 publications). A much larger proportion of the Spanish origin population in 1980 than in 1970 reported their race in the questionnaire category "Other." Second, in 1970, most persons who marked the "Other" race category and wrote in a Spanish designation such as Mexican, Venezuelan, Latino, etc., were reclassified as "White." In 1980, such persons were not reclassified but remained in the "Other" race category. As a result of this procedural change and the differences in reporting by this population, the proportion of the Spanish origin population classified as "Other" race in the 1980 census was substantially higher than that in the 1970 census. Nationally in 1970, only 1 percent of the Spanish origin persons were classified as "Other" race and 93 percent as "White." The 1980 census sample data showed a much larger proportion—38 percent—of the Spanish origin persons reported their race as "Other" and only 58 percent reported "White." As a consequence of these differences, 1980 householder totals for "White" and "Race, n.e.c." are not comparable with corresponding 1970 figures.

The 1980 census was the first in which data were collected separately for Eskimos and Aleuts in all States. In 1970, these data were available only for Alaska. Since Eskimos and Aleuts are highly concentrated in Alaska, these changes do not seriously affect the comparability of 1980 and 1970 data for these racial groups at the national level.

The 1980 total for the Asian and Pacific Islander population reflects a high level of immigration during the 1970's as well as a number of changes in census procedures which were developed, in part, as a result of this high level of immigration. First, the number of Asian and Pacific Islander categories listed separately on the 1980 census questionnaire was expanded over that in 1970 to include four additional groups: Vietnamese, Asian Indian, Guamanian, and Samoan. Asian Indians were classified as "White" in 1970 but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. The Vietnamese, Guamanian, and Samoan populations were included in the "Other" race

category in the 1970 census but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. Second, "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" groups such as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fijian were identified and tabulated as Asian and Pacific Islander in sample tabulations in the 1980 census; in 1970, most of these groups were included in the "Other" race category.

In 1980, data were collected separately for Hawaiians and Koreans in all States, but in 1970 data for the two groups were not collected for Alaska. (On the 1970 census questionnaire used in Alaska, Eskimo and Aleut were substituted for these two categories.) Since the numbers of Hawaiians and Koreans were small in Alaska, this questionnaire change does not have a major impact on the comparability of the 1980 and 1970 data for Hawaiians and Koreans at the national level.

Spanish/Hispanic Origin of the Householder—The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent of householder were derived from answers to question 7, for the person listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire (see appendix E).

Persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent are those who reported either Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or other Spanish/Hispanic origin, in question 7. Persons who reported "Other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origin is from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are persons identifying their origin or descent as being Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispano, Latino, etc. Origin or descent can be regarded as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. It is important to note that persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. In this report, data are presented for housing units classified by the Spanish origin of the householder.

Persons of more than one Spanish origin and persons of both a Spanish and another origin who were in doubt as to how to report a specific origin were classified according to the origin of the person's mother. If a single origin could not be provided for the person's mother, the first origin reported by the person was recorded.

If the householder failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by computer in the

sample edit operation according to available related information such as ancestry and place of birth reported for the householder. If such information was not reported, origin was assigned from entries of other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If no origin was reported for any household member (excluding a paid employee), then an origin was assigned from another household with a householder of the same race. This procedure is a variation of the general allocation process described in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

Limitations of the Data on Householders of Spanish/Hispanic Origin

A preliminary evaluation study of the reporting in the 1980 census item on Spanish origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred mainly in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the North Central Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of potential misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census is severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Spanish origin population is generally sparse. However, 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Spanish origin population, at the national level, are not seriously affected by the reporting problem. For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the Spanish origin item, see the 1980 Population Census Supplementary reports, Series PC80-S1-7, "Persons of Spanish Origin by State: 1980."

Comparability Between Sample and 100-Percent Data on Householders of Spanish/Hispanic Origin

The data on householders of Spanish origin shown in this report may differ from comparable figures shown in other 1980 census reports. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures performed for the Spanish origin item on the sample questionnaires. The data in this report are based on a sample, whereas certain other reports (e.g., the HC80-1-A series) present data based on 100-percent tabulations. Sample data are subject to sampling variability, as explained in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the more extensive edit were generally limited, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for data on householders of Spanish origin. That is, in the case of figures available for Spanish origin groups, both in this report and for corresponding areas in the HC80-1-A report, the latter source is usually the preferred one. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., units in structure, mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs, gross rent, etc.), the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data on Householders of Spanish Origin and Householders of Spanish Heritage

The 1980 census figures on householders of Spanish origin are not directly comparable with the 1970 census data on householders of Spanish origin because of a number of factors; namely, overall improvements in the 1980 census, better coverage of the population, improved question design, and an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups. These efforts at census improvements explain, in part, the large increase in the number of Hispanics over 1970. Also, these efforts undoubtedly resulted in the inclusion of a sizable but unknown number of persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin who are in the country in other than legal status.

In the 1980 census Spanish origin question, specific changes in design from the 1970 question included the placement of the category "No (not Spanish/Hispanic)" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category "Central or South American" was deleted from the 1980 question because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category. Furthermore, the designations "Mexican-American" and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population; in the 1980 census, the Spanish origin question was asked of everyone in the Nation.

The 1970 Census *Metropolitan Housing Characteristics* reports present data on housing units occupied by householders of Spanish heritage. In the 1970 census, the

category Spanish heritage was created to consolidate data for Spanish ancestry persons in various parts of the United States. The Spanish heritage population, therefore, was specifically termed when reference was made to particular areas. For example, in five southwestern States (Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, and Texas) the population of Spanish heritage was specified as the population of Spanish language or surname; in three mid-Atlantic States (New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania), as the population of Puerto Rican birth or parentage; and in the remaining 42 States and the District of Columbia, as the population of Spanish language. The information for the population of Spanish heritage was obtained from the 15-percent sample of the census questionnaires. Data for this group of householders are not comparable to the 1980 census data on householders of Spanish origin which were based only on responses to the specific census question on Spanish/Hispanic origin for the person listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire.

UTILIZATION CHARACTERISTICS

Persons—All persons occupying the housing unit are included. These persons include not only occupants related to the householder but also any lodgers, roomers, boarders, partners, roommates, wards, foster children, and resident employees who share the living quarters of the householder. The data on "Persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. "Total persons" is the total number of persons living in the housing units in the particular category.

Rooms—The statistics on "Rooms" are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms (see question H7 in appendix E). The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes. For each unit they include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling.

Persons Per Room—"Persons per room" is a derived measure obtained by dividing the

number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Bedrooms—The number of "Bedrooms" in the unit is the count of rooms used mainly for sleeping, even if also used for other purposes. Rooms reserved for sleeping, such as guest rooms, even though used infrequently, are counted as bedrooms. On the other hand, rooms used mainly for other purposes, even though used also for sleeping, such as a living room with a sofa bed, are not considered bedrooms. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom (see question H24 in appendix E).

STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS

Year Structure Built—"Year structure built" refers to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For a houseboat or mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer's model year is assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in this report relate to the number of units in structures built during the specified periods and in existence at the time of enumeration (see question H18 in appendix E).

Units in Structure—A structure is a separate building that either has open space on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In the determination of the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, were counted. The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings. The category "Mobile home or trailer, etc." includes mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents, vans, etc. (see question H13 in appendix E).

Stories in Structure—The count of stories (floors) in structure includes basements or attics if these contain finished rooms for living purposes (see question H14a in appendix E).

Passenger Elevator—Statistics on elevator in structure are presented for housing units in structures with four or more stories or floors. If the housing units in structures with four or

more stories have an elevator used only for freight, the units are not included in the category "With elevator" (see question H14b in appendix E).

PLUMBING CHARACTERISTICS

Plumbing Facilities—The category "Complete plumbing for exclusive use" consists of units which have hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower inside the housing unit for the exclusive use of the occupants of the unit. "Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use" includes those conditions when (1) all three specified plumbing facilities are present inside the unit, but are also used by another household; (2) some but not all the facilities are present; or (3) none of the three specified plumbing facilities is present (see question H6 in appendix E).

Comparability With 1970 Census Plumbing Facilities Data—In 1970, there were separate questions on the presence of hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet. For 1980, these three items were combined into a single question on plumbing facilities. In addition, the facilities must be inside the housing unit rather than inside the structure as in 1970.

EQUIPMENT AND FUELS

Heating Equipment—Respondents were asked to report the type of heating equipment used as the primary source of heat for their housing unit. The categories shown in the report are: (1) steam or hot water system; (2) central warm-air furnace or electric heat pump; (3) other built-in electric units; (4) floor, wall, or pipeless furnace; and (5) other means. "Other means" includes room heaters with flue or vent that burn gas, oil, or kerosene; nonportable room heaters without flue or vent that burn gas, oil, or kerosene; and fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters of any kind that can be picked up and moved. A central heating system includes types (1) through (4) listed above. For vacant units which have had the heating equipment removed, the kind of equipment used by the previous occupants is considered to be the heating equipment for the unit (see question H20 in appendix E).

Comparability With 1970 Census Heating Equipment Data—In 1970, central

heat pumps were included as part of the category "Warm-air furnace" and individual room heat pumps were included in the category "Built-in electric units." In 1980, heat pumps have been combined and are included in this report in the category "Central warm-air furnace or electric heat pump."

Air Conditioning—"Air conditioning" is defined as the cooling of air by a refrigeration unit. It does not include evaporative coolers, fans, or blowers which are not connected to a refrigeration unit; however, it does include heat pumps. A central system is an installation which air conditions a number of rooms. In an apartment building, such a system may cool all apartments in the building, each apartment may have its own central system, or there may be several systems, each providing central air conditioning for a group of apartments. A system with individual room controls is a central system. A room unit is an individual air conditioner which is installed in a window or an outside wall and is generally intended to cool one room, although it may sometimes be used to cool more than one room (see question H27 in appendix E).

Vehicles Available—Data for this item refer to the number of households with vehicles available at home for the use of the members of the household. Included in this item are passenger cars, pickup trucks, small panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less, as well as station wagons, company cars, and taxicabs kept at home for use of household members. Cars rented or leased for 1 month or more; police and government cars kept at home; and company vans and trucks of 1-ton capacity or less are also included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled cars, immobile cars used as a source of power for some piece of machinery, and cars, vans, and trucks kept at home but used only for business purposes are excluded. The statistics do not reflect the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles (see questions H28 and H29 in appendix E).

Comparability With 1970 Census Automobiles Available Data—In 1970, only data on the number of households with automobiles which were owned or regularly used by members of the household were obtained. Taxicabs, pickups, or large trucks were not counted. In 1980, the data on automobiles available include taxicabs if kept at home for use of household members but exclude pickups or larger trucks. Separate

data were obtained in 1980 on the number of housing units with vans or trucks of 1-ton capacity or less kept at home for use of members of the household.

Fuels Used for House Heating and Water Heating—"Utility gas" is gas piped through underground pipes from a central system that serves the neighborhood. "Bottled, tank, or LP gas" is stored in tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty. "Fuel oil, kerosene, etc." includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids. For data on house heating fuel, the category "Other" includes any other fuel such as purchased steam, coal dust, briquettes made of pitch and sawdust, waste materials such as corn cobs, etc. For data on water heating fuel, the category "Other" also includes coal or coke, and wood (see question H21 in appendix E).

FINANCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Value—Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot) would sell for, if it were for sale (see question H11 in appendix E).

Value is tabulated for certain kinds of housing units. Value statistics are presented for "Specified owner-occupied" housing units. These "specified" housing units include only one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. The data exclude owner-occupied condominium housing units, mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents, or vans occupied as a usual residence, as well as owner-occupied noncondominium units in multi-family buildings. The "Specified owner-occupied" universes are the same for the value tabulation and the mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs tabulation.

Price Asked—For vacant for sale only housing units, the price asked is the amount asked for the property at the time of enumeration. The statistics on price asked are shown for "Specified vacant for sale only" housing units, which include vacant for sale only one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. The data also exclude condominium units and mobile homes.

Mortgage Status and Selected Monthly Owner Costs—The data are presented for "Specified owner-occupied" housing units. These "specified" housing units include only

one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. The data exclude owner-occupied condominium housing units, mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents, or vans occupied as a usual residence, as well as owner-occupied noncondominium units in multi-family buildings. Separate distributions of owner costs are shown for units "With a mortgage" and for units "Not mortgaged." Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, or similar debts on the property; real estate taxes; fire and hazard insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) (see questions H30, H31, and H32 in appendix E).

Mortgage Status and Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1979—Selected monthly housing costs is expressed as a percentage of monthly household income (total household income in 1979 divided by 12). The percentage is presented for the same owner-occupied units for which selected monthly owner costs was tabulated; thus, the statistics reflect the exclusion of certain owner-occupied units. The percentage was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole number. Units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss comprise the category "Not computed."

Rent—The statistics on rent are tabulated for "Specified renter-occupied" housing units and for "Specified vacant for rent" housing units which include renter units except one-family houses on 10 or more acres. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the rent tabulations.

Contract Rent. "Contract rent" is the monthly rent agreed to, or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, or services that may be included (see question H12 in appendix E).

Gross Rent. The computed rent termed "Gross rent" is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are

paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else) in addition to rent. Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of water and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures in the computation process (see questions H12 and H22 in appendix E).

Rent Asked. For "Specified vacant for rent" housing units, the rent asked is the amount asked for the rental of the unit at the time of enumeration.

Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1979

—Monthly gross rent is expressed as a percentage of monthly household income (total household income in 1979 divided by 12). The percentage is presented for the same renter-occupied units for which gross rent was tabulated; thus, the statistics reflect the exclusion of certain renter-occupied units. The percentage was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole number. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss comprise the category "Not computed."

Household Income in 1979—Household income is the sum of the money income of all persons 15 years old and over occupying the housing unit, including persons not related to the householder. Data on income are based on money income received in the calendar year 1979. Income is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage and salary income; nonfarm net self-employment income; farm net self-employment income; interest, dividend, net rental or royalty income; Social Security or Railroad Retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; and all other income. The figures represent the amount of income received before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer's contributions for pensions, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Although the income statistics cover the calendar year 1979, the composition of households refers to the time of enumeration (April 1, 1980). However, the composition of most households was the same during 1979 as in April 1980. There may be differences between the data on household income in 1979 in this report and similar data shown in the reports, *Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas*, PHC80-3, and in the Supplementary Reports, *Advance Estimates of Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics*, PHC80-S2. Any such differences are a result of errors in the income data which were corrected after the release of the PHC80-3 and the PHC80-S2 reports.

Median Income—The median income values presented in this report are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in the tables. Median income figures of \$30,000 or less are generally calculated using linear interpolation; all other median income amounts are derived through pareto interpolation.

Comparability With 1970 Census Income Data

—In 1970, the statistics on income presented in Series HC80-2, *Metropolitan Housing Characteristics* reports related to the income of the family or primary individual occupying the housing unit; that is, the sum of the income of the head of the family and all other members of the family 14 years old and over or the income of the primary individual. Income of persons living in

the unit but not related to the head of household was not included. In 1980, the statistics on income relate to the income of the household; that is, the sum of the income of all persons 15 years old and over occupying a housing unit, including persons not related to the householder.

A discussion on comparability of income data from other sources including earlier censuses may be found in the 1980 Census of Population reports, *General Social and Economic Characteristics*, PC80-1-C.

Poverty Status in 1979—Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1979 income of the family or of the non-family householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual. The criteria used in the 1980 census differ slightly from those used in the 1970 census, which took into account the same three factors as well as sex of the family householder or unrelated individual and farm-nonfarm residence. In addition, for the 1980 census the thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons to nine or more persons. The income cutoffs are updated each year to reflect the change in the Consumer Price Index. A more detailed explanation of the poverty definition may be found in the 1980 Census of Population reports, *General Social and Economic Characteristics*, PC80-1-C.

There may be slight differences between the data on poverty status in 1979 in this report and similar data shown in the reports, *Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas*, PHC80-3, and in the Supplementary Reports, *Advance Estimates of Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics*, PHC80-S2. Any such differences are a result of errors in the income data which were corrected after the release of the PHC80-3 and the PHC80-S2 reports.

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

Thresholds at the Poverty Level in 1979 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

(Figures in dollars. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction)

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years							
		None	1	2	3	4	5	6	7 8 or more
1 person (unrelated individual).....	3,686	3,686	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Under 65 years.....	3,774	3,774	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	3,479	3,479	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 persons.....	4,723	4,723	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Householder under 65 years.....	4,876	4,858	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Householder 65 years and over.....	4,389	4,385	4,981	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 persons.....	5,787	5,674	5,839	5,844	...	...	...	...	...
4 persons.....	7,412	7,482	7,605	7,356	7,382	...	...	...	...
5 persons.....	8,776	9,023	9,154	8,874	8,657	8,525	...	...	...
6 persons.....	9,915	10,378	10,419	10,205	9,999	9,693	9,512	...	...
7 persons.....	11,237	11,941	12,016	11,759	11,580	11,246	10,857	10,429	...
8 persons.....	12,484	13,356	13,473	13,231	13,018	12,717	12,334	11,936	11,835
9 or more persons.....	14,812	16,066	16,144	15,929	15,749	15,453	15,046	14,677	14,586 14,024

Appendix C.—General Enumeration and Processing Procedures

USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE. . .	C-1
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USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first U.S. census in 1790, each person enumerated in the 1980 census was counted as an inhabitant of his or her "usual place of residence," which is generally construed to mean the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of residence rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1). Persons without a usual place of residence, however, were counted where they happened to be staying.

Armed Forces

Members of the Armed Forces living on a military installation were counted, as in every previous census, as residents of the area in which the installation was located; members of the Armed Forces not living on a military installation were counted as residents of the area in which

they were living. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (i.e., with the Armed Forces personnel or at another location, as the case might be).

Each Navy ship was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport, except for those ships which were deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day. As was done in the 1970 census, naval personnel aboard deployed ships were defined in the 1980 census as part of the overseas population, because deployment to the 6th or 7th Fleet implies a long-term overseas assignment.

In homeports with fewer than 1,000 naval personnel assigned to ships, the crews were counted aboard the ship. In homeports with 1,000 or more naval personnel assigned to ships, the naval personnel who indicated that they had a usual residence within 50 miles of the homeport of their ship were attributed to that residence.

When a homeport designated by the Navy was contained in more than one municipality, ships homeported and berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Other ships attributed by the Navy to that homeport, but which were not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day, were allocated to the municipality named on the Navy's homeport list.

Crews of Merchant Vessels

Shipboard Census Reports were mailed to crews of merchant vessels through the ships' respective owner-operators based on lists of U.S. flag merchant vessels obtained from the Maritime Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

If the ship was berthed in a U.S. port on Census Day, the crew was enumerated as of that port. If the ship was

not berthed in a U.S. port but was inside the territorial waters of the United States, the crew was enumerated as of (a) the port of destination if that port was inside the United States or (b) the homeport of the ship if its port of destination was outside the United States. Crews of U.S. flag vessels which were outside U.S. territorial waters on Census Day and crews of vessels flying a foreign flag were not enumerated in the 1980 census.

Persons Away at School

College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since 1950. However, children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions

Inmates of institutions, who ordinarily live there for considerable periods of time, were counted as residents of the area where the institution was located. Patients in short-term wards (general, maternity, etc.) of hospitals were counted at their usual place of residence; if they had no usual place of residence, they were counted at the hospital.

Persons Away From Their Residence on Census Day

Persons in hotels, motels, etc., on the night of March 31, 1980, were requested to fill out a census form for assignment of their census information back to their homes if they indicated that no one was at home to report them in the census. A similar approach was used for persons visiting in private residences, as well as for Americans who left the United States during March 1980 via major intercontinental air or ship carriers for temporary travel abroad. In addition, information on persons away from their usual place of residence was obtained from other members of their families, resident managers, neighbors, etc. If an entire household was expected to be

away during the whole period of the enumeration, information on that household was obtained from neighbors. A matching process was used to eliminate duplicate reports for persons who reported for themselves while away from their usual residence and who were also reported at this usual residence by someone else.

A special enumeration was conducted in such facilities as missions, flophouses, jails, detention centers, etc., on the night of April 6, 1980, and persons enumerated therein were counted as residents of the area in which the establishment was located.

Americans Abroad

Americans who were overseas for an extended period (in the Armed Forces, working at civilian jobs, studying in foreign universities, etc.) were not included in the population of any State or the District of Columbia. On the other hand, Americans who were temporarily abroad on vacations, business trips, and the like were counted at their usual residence in the United States.

Citizens of Foreign Countries

Citizens of foreign countries having their usual residence (legally or illegally) in the United States on Census Day, including those working here (but not living at an embassy, ministry, legation, chancellery, or consulate) and those attending school (but not living at an embassy, etc.), were included in the enumeration, as were members of their families living with them. However, citizens of foreign countries temporarily visiting or traveling in the United States or living on the premises of an embassy, etc., were not enumerated in the 1980 census.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1980 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. A census questionnaire was delivered by postal carriers to every housing unit several days before Census Day, April 1, 1980. This questionnaire included explanatory information and was accompanied by an instruction guide. Spanish-language versions of the questionnaire and instruction guide were available on request. The questionnaire

was also available in narrative translation in 32 languages.

In most areas of the United States, altogether containing about 95 percent of the population, the householder was requested to fill out and mail back the questionnaire on Census Day. Approximately 83 percent of these households returned their forms by mail. Households that did not mail back a form and vacant housing units were visited by an enumerator. Households that returned a form with incomplete or inconsistent information that exceeded a specified tolerance were contacted by telephone or, if necessary, by a personal visit, to obtain the missing information.

In the remaining (mostly sparsely settled) area of the country, which contained about 5 percent of the population, the householder was requested to fill out the questionnaire and hold it until visited by an enumerator. Incomplete and unfilled forms were completed by interview during the enumerator's visit. Vacant units were enumerated by a personal visit and observation.

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire: a short-form questionnaire containing a limited number of basic population and housing questions or a long-form questionnaire containing these basic questions as well as a number of additional questions. A sampling procedure was used to determine those units which were to receive the long-form questionnaire. Two sampling rates were employed. For most of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long form or sample questionnaire; in counties, incorporated places and minor civil divisions estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire to enhance the reliability of sample data in small areas.

Special questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters such as colleges and universities, hospitals, prisons, military installations, and ships. These forms contained the population questions but did not include any housing questions. In addition to the regular census questionnaires, the Supplementary Questionnaire for American Indians was used in conjunction with the short form on Federal and State reservations and in the historic areas of

Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) for households that had at least one American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut household member.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

The 1980 census questionnaires were processed in a manner similar to that for the 1970 and 1960 censuses. They were designed to be processed electronically by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computer (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied by the respondent or obtained by the enumerator was indicated by marking the answers in predesignated positions that would be "read" by FOSDIC from a microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred onto computer tape with no intervening manual processing. The computer tape did not include information on individual names and addresses.

The data processing was performed in two stages. For 100-percent data, all short forms, and pages 2 and 3 of the long forms (which have the same questions as the short form), were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred onto computer tape for tabulation. For the sample data, the long form (or sample) questionnaires were processed through manual coding operations since some questions required the respondent to provide write-in entries which could not be read by FOSDIC. Census Bureau coders assigned alphabetical or numerical codes to the write-in answers in FOSDIC readable code boxes on each questionnaire. After all coding was completed, the long forms were microfilmed, and the film was "read" by FOSDIC and transferred onto computer tape.

The tape containing the information from the questionnaires was processed on the Census Bureau's computers through a number of editing and tabulation steps. Among the products of this operation were computer tapes from which the tables in this report (and most others in the 1980 census publications) were prepared on phototypesetting equipment at the Government Printing Office.

A more detailed description of the data collection and processing procedures can be obtained from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing, *Users' Guide*, PHC80-R1.

Appendix D.—Accuracy of the Data

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INTRODUCTION

The data presented in this publication are based on the 1980 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have resulted from a complete count. Estimates can be expected to vary from the complete count result because they are subject to two basic types of error—sampling and nonsampling. The sampling error in the data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. The nonsampling error is the result of all other errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. A more detailed discussion of both sampling and nonsampling error and a description of the estimation procedure are given in this appendix.

SAMPLE DESIGN

While every person and housing unit in the 1980 census was enumerated on a

questionnaire that requested certain basic demographic information (e.g., age, number of rooms in living quarters, monthly rent), a sample of persons and housing units was enumerated on a questionnaire that requested additional information. The basic sampling unit for the 1980 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Two sampling rates were employed. In counties, incorporated places and minor civil divisions estimated to have fewer than 2,500 persons (based on precensus estimates), one-half of all housing units and persons in group quarters were to be included in the sample. In all other areas, one-sixth of the housing units or persons in group quarters were sampled. The purpose of this scheme was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas. When both sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately 19 percent of the Nation's housing units were included in the census sample.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. In areas containing about 95 percent of the population the census was taken by the mailout/mailback procedure. For these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list which was updated and corrected by Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized, and every sixth unit (for 1-in-6 areas) or every second unit (for 1-in-2 areas) was designated as a sample unit by computer. Both of these lists were also corrected by the Post Office.

In non-mailout/mailback areas, a blank listing book with designated sample lines (every sixth or every second line) was prepared for the enumerator. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator sys-

tematically canvassed the area and listed all housing units in the listing book in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit which was listed on a designated sample line, were collected.

In both types of data collection procedure areas, an enumerator was responsible for a small geographic area known as an enumeration district, or ED. An ED usually represented the average workload area for one enumerator.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since the data in this publication are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from complete-count figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a survey estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. The method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this report is given below.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and complete-count data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during each of the many extensive and complex

operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A more detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one direction will make both sample and complete-count data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will be skewed toward the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through D in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this report. In order to perform this calculation, it is necessary to know the unadjusted standard error for the characteristic, given in table A or B, that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, families, or housing units) and estimation technique; the adjustment factor for the particular characteristic estimated, given in table C; and the number of housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in sample, given in table D. The adjustment factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1980 census.

To calculate the approximate standard error of an estimate for a geographic area, follow the steps given below:

- Obtain the unadjusted standard error from table A or B (or from the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
- Find the geographic area with which you are working in table D and obtain the housing unit "percent in sample" figure for this area.
- Use table C to obtain the factor for the characteristics (e.g., air-

conditioning, year structure built) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the unadjusted standard error by this factor. If the estimate is a cross-tabulation of more than one characteristic, use the largest factor.

As is evident from the formula below tables A and B, the unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. These estimated totals and percentages are, nevertheless, still subject to sampling and non-sampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate.

For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the *unadjusted* standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use an *unadjusted* standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in a later section of this appendix.

Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to differences between two sample estimates. In order to estimate the standard error of a difference the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

- For the difference between a sample estimate and a complete-count value, use the standard error of the sample estimate.
- For the difference between (or sum of) two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors Se_x and Se_y of estimates x and y :

$$Se_{(x+y)} = Se_{(x-y)} = \sqrt{(Se_x)^2 + (Se_y)^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively)

correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or between a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1980 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this publication.

- For the difference between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest.

Means—The standard error of a mean depends upon the variability of the distribution on which the mean is based, the size of the sample, the sample design (e.g., the use of households as a sampling unit), and the estimation procedure used.

An approximation to the standard error of the mean may be obtained as follows: compute the variance of the distribution on which the mean is based; multiply this value by five and divide the product by the total count of units in the distribution; obtain the square root of this quotient and multiply the result by the adjustment factor from table C that is appropriate for the characteristic on which the mean is based.

Medians—For the standard error of a median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as $N/2$). Treat $N/2$ as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above using tables A, C, and D. Compute the desired confidence interval about $N/2$. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about $N/2$. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, cumulate frequencies starting from

the highest value of the characteristic until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about $N/2$. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1980 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

- (1) Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples; and
- (2) Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability or confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the complete count value).

Confidence intervals may also be constructed for the difference between two sample figures. This is done by computing the difference between these

figures, obtaining the standard error of the difference (using the formula given earlier), and then forming a confidence interval for this estimated difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this report do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68 or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this publication based on the estimated standard errors.

For more information on confidence intervals and nonsampling error see any standard sampling theory text.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

See appendix D of any 1980 Census of Housing, HC-80-1-B, *Detailed Housing Characteristics* report, for examples showing the computation of standard errors and the formation of confidence intervals.

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure which resulted in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units in the tabulation area which possessed the characteristic. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weights assigned to the family members designated as householders. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value five, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with a weight of

five. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights which vary from person to person or housing unit to housing unit.

The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas were generally formed of adjoining portions of geography, which closely agreed with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas were never allowed to cross state or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count of less than 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in three stages. For persons, the first stage employed 17 household type groups. The second stage used two groups: householders and nonhouseholders. The third stage could potentially use 160 age-sex-race-Spanish origin groups. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

Stage I—Type of Household

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit
17	Persons in group quarters

Stage II—Householder/
Nonhouseholder

Group	
1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder (including persons in group quarters)

Stage III—Age/Sex/Race/Spanish
Origin

Group	White Race
	<i>Persons of Spanish Origin</i>
	<i>Male</i>
1	0 to 4 years of age
2	5 to 14 years of age
3	15 to 19 years of age
4	20 to 24 years of age
5	25 to 34 years of age
6	35 to 44 years of age
7	45 to 64 years of age
8	65 years of age or older
	<i>Female</i>
9-16	Same age categories as groups 1 to 8
	<i>Persons Not of Spanish Origin</i>
17-32	Same age and sex categories as groups 1 to 16
	<i>Black Race</i>
33-64	Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32
	<i>Asian, Pacific Islander Race</i>
65-96	Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32
	<i>American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Race</i>
97-128	Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32
	<i>Other Race (includes those races not listed above)</i>
129-160	Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign each sample person record an initial weight. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure was to combine, if necessary, the groups in each of the three stages prior to the repeated ratio estimation in order to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure.

For the first and second stages, any group that did not meet certain criteria concerning the unweighted sample count or the ratio of the complete count to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the third stage, the "Other" race category was collapsed with the "White" race category before the above collapsing criteria as well as an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each category were applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent three stages of ratio adjustment which used the groups listed above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight. In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Finally, the stage II weights were adjusted at stage III by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. The three stages of adjustment were performed twice (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage III were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight for the persons in a particular group was 7.2, then one-fifth of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8 and the remaining four-fifths received a weight of 7.

Separate weights were derived for tabulating the place of work and migration data items. The weights were obtained by adjusting the weight derived above for persons on questionnaires selected for coding by the reciprocal of the ED coding rate and a ratio adjustment to ensure that the sum of the weights and the complete count total population figure would agree.

The ratio estimation procedure for

housing units was essentially the same as that for persons. The major difference was that the occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in two stages and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in one stage. The first stage for occupied housing units employed 16 household-type categories and the second stage could potentially use 190 tenure-race-Spanish origin-value/rent groups. For vacant housing units, three groups were utilized. The stages for the ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

Stage I—Type of Household

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	<i>Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18</i>
6-10	2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	<i>All Other Housing Units</i>
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit

Stage II—Tenure/Race and Origin
of Householder/Value or Rent

Group	Owner
	<i>White Race (householder)</i>
	<i>Persons of Spanish Origin (householder)</i>
	<i>Value of House</i>
1	\$0 to \$9,999
2	\$10,000 to \$19,999
3	\$20,000 to \$24,999
4	\$25,000 to \$49,999
5	\$50,000 to \$99,999
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999
7	\$150,000+
8	Other Owners
	<i>Persons Not of Spanish Origin</i>

9-16 Same value categories as groups 1 to 8

Black Race

17-32 Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16

Asian, Pacific Islander Race

33-48 Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Race

49-64 Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16

Other Race (includes those races not listed above)

65-80 Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16

Renter

White Race

Persons of Spanish Origin Rent Categories

81	\$1 to \$59
82	\$60 to \$99
83	\$100 to \$149
84	\$150 to \$199
85	\$200 to \$249
86	\$250 to \$299
87	\$300 to \$399
88	\$400 to \$499
89	\$500+
90	Other Renter
91	No Cash Rent

Persons not of Spanish origin

92-102 Same rent categories as groups 81 to 91

Black Race

103-124 Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102

Asian, Pacific Islander Race

125-146 Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Race

147-168 Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102

Other Race (includes those races not listed above)

169-190 Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102

VACANT HOUSING UNITS

Group

1	<i>Vacant for Rent</i>
2	<i>Vacant for Sale</i>
3	<i>Other Vacant</i>

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial (unadjusted) weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete-count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

CONTROL OF NONSAMPLING ERROR

As mentioned above, nonsampling error is present in both sample and complete count data. If left unchecked, this error could introduce serious bias into the data, the variability of which could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the 1980 census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. The primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error are described below. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions were actually carried out during the census. To the extent possible, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some persons or housing units to be entirely missed by the census. This undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data. Several extensive programs were developed to focus on this important problem.

- The Postal Service reviewed mailing lists and reported housing unit addresses which were missing, undeliverable, or duplicated in the listings.
- The purchased commercial mailing list was updated and corrected by a complete field review of the list of housing units during a prec canvass operation.
- A record check was performed to reduce the undercoverage of individual persons in selected areas. Independent lists of persons, such as driver's license holders, were matched with the household rosters in the census listings. Persons not matched to the census rosters were followed up and added to the census counts if they were found to have been missed.
- A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent was utilized to further reduce the undercoverage of persons.

More extensive discussions of programs developed to reduce undercoverage will be published as the analyses of those programs are completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error by offering incorrect or incomplete information. To reduce this source of error, questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency and followed up as necessary. For example, if the source of water item was incomplete for a housing unit, long-form field edit procedures would recognize the situation, and a followup attempt to obtain the information would be made.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect sample data for

households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was carefully monitored. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages which included experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse was reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases of processing the census represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any allocation procedure using respondent data may not completely reflect this difference either at the element level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing

nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was substantially reduced during the field operations by the various edit and follow-up operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were allocated by the computer using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics. The allocation procedure is described below.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of statistics that describes the nation's housing as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, certain unacceptable entries were edited.

In the field, questionnaires were reviewed for omissions and certain inconsistencies by a census clerk or an enumerator and, if necessary, a followup was made to obtain missing information. In addition, a similar review of questionnaires was done in the central processing offices. As a rule, however, editing was performed by hand only when it could not be done effectively by machine.

As one of the first steps in computerized editing, the configuration of marks on the questionnaire was scanned electronically to determine whether it contained information for a person or housing unit or merely spurious marks. If any characteristic for a housing unit was still missing when the questionnaires reached the central processing offices, it was supplied by allocation. Allocation, or assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries, were

needed most often when an entry for a given item was lacking or when the information reported for a particular item was inconsistent with another item for the same housing unit. As in previous censuses, allocations or the assignment of acceptable entries were used to replace blanks or unacceptable entries. The allocation procedure was based on using information reported for another housing unit with characteristics similar to those of the housing unit for which allocation was necessary. For example, if the unit was reported as rented but the amount of rent was missing, the computer automatically assigned the rent that was reported for the preceding renter-occupied unit. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries is designed to enhance the usefulness of the data.

Specific tolerances were established for the number of computer allocations that would be permitted. If the number of corrections was beyond tolerance, the questionnaires in which the errors occurred were clerically reviewed. If it was found that the errors resulted from damaged questionnaires, from improper microfilming, from faulty reading by FOSDIC of undamaged questionnaires, or from other types of machine failure, the questionnaires were reprocessed.

ALLOCATION TABLES

The extent of allocations for nonresponses and inconsistencies for individual subject items is given for SMSA's and places in the 1980 Census of Population PC80-1-B and PC80-1-C reports and in the 1980 Census of Housing HC80-1-A and HC80-1-B reports.

Appendix D.—Accuracy of the Data

Table A. **Unadjusted Standard Errors for Estimated Totals**

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total 1/	Size of publication area 2/													
	500	1 000	2 500	5 000	10 000	25 000	50 000	100 000	250 000	500 000	1 000 000	5 000 000	10 000 000	25 000 000
50.....	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100.....	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250.....	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500.....	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1 000.....	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2 500.....	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5 000.....	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1 000 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5 000 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10 000 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

1/ For estimated totals larger than 10 000 000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$Se(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}(1-\frac{\hat{Y}}{N})}$$

N = Size of area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

2/ The total count of housing units in the area.

Table B. **Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentages**

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ^{1/}												
	500	750	1 000	1 500	2 500	5 000	7 500	10 000	25 000	50 000	100 000	250 000	500 000
2 or 98.....	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95.....	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90.....	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85.....	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80.....	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75.....	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70.....	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65.....	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50.....	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

1/ For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error.

$$Se(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B} \hat{p}(100-\hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Adjustment Factors

(Percent of persons or housing units in sample)

Characteristic	Less than 19 Percent	19 to 33 Percent	More than 33 Percent
Household type.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Age and sex of householder.....	1.0	1.0	0.5
Occupancy status.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Vacant price asked and vacant rent asked..	1.1	0.9	0.5
Tenure.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.2	1.1	0.6
Stories in structure.....	0.9	0.9	0.5
Passenger elevator.....	0.9	0.9	0.5
Persons in unit.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Year structure built.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Year householder moved into housing unit.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Heating equipment and fuel.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Number of bedrooms.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Rooms.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Air conditioning.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Vehicles available.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Gross rent and contract rent.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1979.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Household income.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Poverty status: Housing.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Existence of complete plumbing for exclusive use with 1.01 persons per room or more.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Value.....	1.0	1.0	0.5

Table D. **Percent of Housing Units in Sample: 1980**

[For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

**The SMSA
Places of 50,000 or More and
Central Cities of SMSA's**

The SMSA -----

**PLACES OF 50,000 OR MORE AND CENTRAL
CITIES OF SMSA's**

Gadsden city -----

Housing units	
100-percent count	Percent in sample
39 891	18.5
19 721	16.2

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 1 THROUGH 10

1. List in question 1 (on page 1), the names of all the people who usually live here. Then turn to pages 2 and 3 where there are columns to list up to seven persons. In the first column print the name of one of the household members in whose name this home is owned or rented. If no household member owns or rents the living quarters, list in the first column any adult household member who is not a roomer, boarder, or paid employee. Print the names of the other household members, if any, in the columns which follow, using question 1 as a checklist.

2. Fill a circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.

A stepchild or legally adopted child of the person in column 1 should be marked **Son/daughter**. Foster children or wards living in the household should be marked **Roomer, boarder**.

3. Be sure to fill a circle for the sex of each person.
4. Fill the circle for the category with which the person most closely identifies. If you fill the **Indian (American)** or **Other** circle, be sure to print the name of the specific Indian tribe or specific group.
5. Enter age at last birthday in the space provided (enter "0" for babies less than one year old). Also enter month and year of birth, and fill the appropriate circles. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the example on pages 4 and 5. If age or month or year of birth is not known, give your best estimate.
6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.
7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent if the person identifies his or her ancestry with one of the listed groups, that is, Mexican, Puerto Rican, etc. Origin or descent (ancestry) may be viewed as the nationality group, the lineage, or country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born.
8. Do not count enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. A *public* school is any school or college which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government.
9. Fill only one circle. Mark the highest grade *ever* attended even if the person did not finish it. If the person is still in school, mark the grade in which now enrolled. Schooling received in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent grade or year in the regular American school system. If uncertain whether a Head Start program is for nursery school or kindergarten, mark the circle for **Nursery school**.

If the person skipped or repeated grades, mark the highest grade ever attended regardless of how long it took to get there. Persons who did not attend any college but who completed high school by finishing the 12th grade or by passing an equivalency test, such as the

General Educational Development (GED) examination, should fill the circle for the 12th grade.

10. Mark **Finished this grade (or year)** only if the person finished the *entire* grade or year marked in question 9 or if the highest grade was completed by passing a high school equivalency test.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H4 THROUGH H12

- H4. Mark only one circle. *This address* means the house or building number where your living quarters are located.

- H5. Mark the second circle only if you *must* go through someone else's living quarters to get to your own.

- H6. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time.

Mark **Yes, but also used by another household** if someone else who lives in the same building, but is not a member of your household, also uses the facilities. Mark this circle also if the occupants of living quarters now vacant would also use the facilities in your living quarters.

- H7. Count only whole rooms used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, or unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other space used for storage.

- H8. Mark **Owned or being bought** if the living quarters are owned outright or are mortgaged. Also mark **Owned or being bought** if the living quarters are owned but the land is rented.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid. Rent may be paid by persons who are not members of your household.

Occupied without payment of cash rent includes, for example, a parsonage, military housing, a house or apartment provided free of rent by the owner, or a house or apartment occupied by a janitor or caretaker in exchange for services.

- H9. A *condominium* is housing in which the apartments or houses in a development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. The person owning a condominium very likely has a mortgage on the particular unit.

- H10b. A *commercial establishment* is easily recognized from the outside, for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A *medical office* is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

- H11. Include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the

land. If this is a condominium unit, enter the estimated value for your living quarters and your share of the common elements.

- H12. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is not paid by the month, change the rent to a monthly amount; and then fill the appropriate circle in question H12.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:
By the day	30
By the week	4
Every other week	2

If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
4 times a year	3
2 times a year	6
Once a year	12

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H13 THROUGH H20

- H13. Mark only one circle.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall which goes from ground to roof.

Mark A one-family house detached from any other house when a mobile home or trailer has had one or more rooms added or built onto it; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

Count all occupied and vacant living quarters in the house or building, but not stores or office space.

- H14a. Do not count unfinished basements or unfinished attics. However, a basement or attic with finished room(s) for living purposes should be counted as a story.

- H15a. A city or suburban lot is usually located in a city, a community, or any built-up area outside a city or community, and is not larger than the house and yard. All living quarters in apartment buildings, including garden-type apartments in the city or suburbs, are considered on a city or suburban lot.

A place is a farm, ranch, or any other property, other than a city or suburban lot, on which this residence is located.

- H16. If a well provides water for six or more houses or apartments, mark A public system. If a well provides water for five or fewer houses or apartments, mark one of the categories for individual well.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. Dug wells are generally hand dug and are wider.

- H17. A public sewer is operated by a government body or a private organization. A septic tank or cesspool is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

- H19. The term person in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house is owned or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house or apartment.

- H20. This question refers to the type of heating equipment and not to the fuel used.

An electric heat pump is sometimes known as a reverse cycle

system. It may be centrally installed with ducts to the rooms or individual heat pumps in the rooms.

A floor, wall, or pipeless furnace delivers warm air to the room right above the furnace or to the room(s) on one or both sides of the wall in which the furnace is installed and does not have ducts leading to other rooms.

Any heater that you plug into an electric outlet should be counted as a portable room heater.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H21 THROUGH H32

- H21. Gas from underground pipes is piped in from a central system such as one operated by a public utility company or a municipal government. Bottled, tank, or LP gas is stored in tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty. Other fuel includes any fuel not separately listed, for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

- H22. If your living quarters are rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H12. If already included in rent, fill the appropriate circle.

The amounts to be reported should be for the past 12 months, that is, for electricity and gas, the monthly average for the past 12 months; for water and other fuels, the total amount for the past 12 months.

Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own living quarters. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket ({) the two utilities.

- H23. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cook stove.

- H26. Answer Yes only if the telephone is located in your living quarters.

- H27. Count only equipment used to cool the air by means of a refrigeration unit.

- H28—H29. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks that are regularly kept at home and used by household members. Do not count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

- H30—H32. Do not answer these questions if you live in a cooperative, regardless of the number of units in the structure.

- H30. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions even if they are included in mortgage payment, not paid yet, paid by someone else, or are delinquent.

- H31. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis and enter the yearly amount, even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

- H32a. The word "mortgage" is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans which are secured by real estate.

- b. A second or junior mortgage is also secured by real estate but has been made by the homeowner in addition to the first mortgage.
- c. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H12 to change it to a monthly amount.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 11 THROUGH 14

11. For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person's mother was living when this person was born. For persons born in a hospital, do not give the State in which the hospital was located unless the hospital and the mother's home were in the same State or the location of the mother's home is not known. For example, if a person was born in a hospital in Washington, D.C., but the mother's home was in Virginia at the time of the person's birth, enter "Virginia."

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the full name of the foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., where the person was born. Use international boundaries as now recognized by the United States. Specify whether Northern Ireland or Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; England, Scotland or Wales (*not* Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular island in the Caribbean, *not*, for example, West Indies.

- 12. This question is only for persons born in a foreign country. Fill the Yes, a naturalized citizen circle only if the person has *completed* the naturalization process and is now a citizen.

If the person has entered the U.S. more than once, fill the circle for the year he or she came to stay permanently.

- 13a. Mark No, only speaks English if the person always speaks English at home; then skip to question 14.

Mark Yes if the person speaks a language other than English at home. Do not mark Yes for a language spoken only at school or if speaking ability is limited to a few expressions or slang.

- b. Print the non-English language spoken at home. If this person speaks two or more non-English languages at home and cannot determine which is spoken most often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

- c. Fill the circle that best describes the person's ability to speak English.

(1) The circle Very well should be filled for persons who have no difficulty speaking English.

(2) The circle Well should be filled for persons who have only minor problems which do not seriously limit their ability to speak English.

(3) The circle Not well should be filled for persons who are seriously limited in their ability to speak English.

(4) The circle Not at all should be filled for persons who do not speak English at all.

- 14. Print the ancestry group with which the person identifies. Ancestry (or origin or descent) may be viewed as the nationality group, the lineage, or the country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons who are of more than one origin and who cannot identify with a single group should print their multiple ancestry (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific; for example, if ancestry is "Indian," specify whether American Indian, Asian Indian, or West Indian. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese, and French Canadian from Canadian.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 15 THROUGH 20

- 15a. Mark Yes, this house if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1975, but moved away and came back between then and now. Mark No, different house if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different trailer site).

- b. If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1975, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1) If the person was living in the United States on April 1, 1975, print the name of the State. If the person did *not* live in the United States on April 1, 1975, print the full name of the foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.

Part (2) If in Louisiana, print the parish name. If in Alaska, print the borough name. If in New York City — print the borough name if the county name is not known. If an independent city, leave blank.

Part (3) If in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island or Vermont, print the name of the town rather than the name of the village or city, unless the name of the town is unknown.

Part (4) Mark Yes if you know that the location is *now* inside the limits of a city, town, village or other incorporated place, even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1975.

- 17a. Mark Yes only if this person was on *active* duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard. Mark No if the person was in the National Guard or the reserves.

- b. Mark Yes if the person was attending a college or university either full or part time and was enrolled for credit toward a degree. Mark No if the person was taking only non-credit courses or was attending a vocational or trade school, such as secretarial school.

- c. Mark Yes, full time if the person worked full time (35 hours or more per week). Mark Yes, part time if the person worked part time (less than 35 hours per week). Mark No if the person only did unpaid volunteer work, housework or yard work at own home, or if the only work done was as a resident of an institution.

- 18a. Mark Yes if this person was ever on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, even if the time served was short. For persons in the National Guard or military reserve units, mark Yes *only* if the person was ever called to active duty; mark No if the only service was active duty for training.

- b. If this person served during more than one period, fill all circles which apply, even if service was for a short time.

- 19. The term "health condition" refers to any physical or mental problem which has lasted for 6 or more months. A serious problem with seeing, hearing, or speech should be considered a health condition. Pregnancy or a temporary health problem such as a broken bone that is expected to heal normally should *not* be considered a health condition.

- 20. Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with her.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 21 THROUGH 26

21. If the exact date of marriage is not known, give your best estimate.
- 22a. Mark **Yes** if the person worked, either full or part time, on any day of last week (Sunday through Saturday).

Count as work:

Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).

Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.

Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.

Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.

Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work:

Housework or yard work at home.

Unpaid volunteer work.

Work done as a resident of an institution.

- b. Give the *actual* number of hours worked at *all jobs last week*, even if that was more or fewer hours than usually worked.
23. If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the words "various locations" for 23a, and give as much information as possible in the remainder of 23 to identify the area in which he or she worked *most* last week.
- If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), give the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked.
- If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 23e and leave the other parts of 23 blank.
- 24a. Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, etc.
- b. Mark **Worked at home** for a person who works on a farm where he or she lives, or in an office or shop in the person's home.
- c. If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a non-work destination, mark **Drive alone**.
- d. Do not include riders who rode to school or some other non-work destination.
25. If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-to-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.

- 26a. Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last *four* weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.

- b. Mark **No**, already has a job if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.

Mark **No**, temporarily ill if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days

Mark **No**, other reasons if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 27 THROUGH 29

27. Look at the instructions for 22a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm *and* (3) never served in the Armed Forces.

- 28a. If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that has no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his or her own business, print "self-employed."

- b. Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a does. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity *at the place where the person works*. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.

Some examples of what is needed to make an answer acceptable are shown on the census form and here.

Unacceptable

Furniture company

Grocery store

Oil company

Ranch

Acceptable

Metal furniture manufacturing

Wholesale grocery store

Retail gas station

Cattle ranch

- c. Mark **Manufacturing** if the factory, plant, mill, etc., mostly makes things, even if it also sells them.

Mark **Wholesale trade** if the business mostly sells things to stores or other companies.

Mark **Retail trade** if the business mostly sells things (not services) to individuals.

Mark **Other** if the main activity of the employer is not making or selling things. Some examples of **Other** are farming, construction, and services such as those provided by hotels, dry cleaners, repair shops, schools, and banks.

- 29a. Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person does. If the person is a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.

Some examples of what is needed to make an answer acceptable are shown on the census form and here.

Unacceptable

Clerk

Helper

Mechanic

Nurse

Acceptable

Production clerk

Carpenter's helper

Auto engine mechanic

Registered nurse

- b. Print the most important things that the person does on the job. Some examples are shown on the census form.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 30 THROUGH 33

30. If the person was an employee of a *private* nonprofit organization, such as a church, fill the first circle:

Mark **Local government** employee for a teacher working in an elementary or secondary public school.

- 31a. Look at the instructions for question 22a to see what to count as work.

b. Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.

c. If the hours worked each week varied considerably, give the best estimate of the hours usually worked most weeks.

d. Count every week in which the person did not work at all, but spent any time looking for work or on layoff from a job. *Looking for work* means trying to get a job or start a business or professional practice; *layoff* includes either temporary or indefinite layoff.

32. Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the appropriate amount. If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and mark **No** for the other person, unless the other person has additional income of the same type.

a. Include sick leave pay. Do not include reimbursement for business

expenses and pay "in kind," (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).

b. Include net earnings (gross earnings minus business expenses) from a nonfarm business. If business lost money, write "Loss" above the amount.

c. Include net earnings (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from a farm. If farm lost money, write "Loss" above the amount.

d. Include interest and dividends credited to the person's account (for example, from savings accounts and stock shares), net royalties, and net income from rental property.

e. Include Social Security or Railroad Retirement payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers and to disabled workers.

f. Include public assistance or welfare payments received from Federal, State, or local agencies. Do not include private welfare payments.

g. Include all other regular payments, such as government employee retirement, union or private pensions and annuities; unemployment benefits; worker's compensation; Armed Forces allotments; private welfare payments; regular contributions from persons not living in the household; etc.

Do not include lump-sum payments received from the sale of property (capital gains), insurance policies, inheritances, etc.

33. If no income was received in 1979, fill the **None** circle. If total income was a loss, write "Loss" above the amount.

Please fill out this
official Census Form
and mail it back on
Census Day,
Tuesday, April 1, 1980

1980 Census of the United States

If the address shown below has the wrong apartment identification,
please write the correct apartment number or location here:

DO	A1	A2	A4	A5	A6
				L	

A message from the Director,
Bureau of the Census . . .

We must, from time to time, take stock of ourselves as a people if our Nation is to meet successfully the many national and local challenges we face. This is the purpose of the 1980 census.

The essential need for a population census was recognized almost 200 years ago when our Constitution was written. As provided by article I, the first census was conducted in 1790 and one has been taken every 10 years since then.

The law under which the census is taken protects the confidentiality of your answers. For the next 72 years — or until April 1, 2052 — only sworn census workers have access to the individual records, and no one else may see them.

Your answers, when combined with the answers from other people, will provide the statistical figures needed by public and private groups, schools, business and industry, and Federal, State, and local governments across the country. These figures will help all sectors of American society understand how our population and housing are changing. In this way, we can deal more effectively with today's problems and work toward a better future for all of us.

The census is a vitally important national activity. Please do your part by filling out this census form accurately and completely. If you mail it back promptly in the enclosed postage-paid envelope, it will save the expense and inconvenience of a census taker having to visit you.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Your answers are confidential

By law (title 13, U.S. Code), census employees are subject to fine and/or imprisonment for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years does your information become available to other government agencies or the public. The same law requires that you answer the questions to the best of your knowledge.

Para personas de habla hispana

(For Spanish-speaking persons):

SI USTED DESEA UN CUESTIONARIO DEL CENSO EN ESPAÑOL llame a la oficina del censo. El número de teléfono se encuentra en el encasillado de la dirección.

O, si prefiere, marque esta casilla ☐ y devuelva el cuestionario por correo en el sobre que se le incluye.

How to fill out your Census Form

See the filled-out example in the yellow instruction guide. This guide will help with any problems you may have.

If you need more help, call the Census Office.
The telephone number of the local office is
shown at the bottom of the address box on the
front cover.

Use a black pencil to answer the questions. Black pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens.

Fill circles "O" completely, like this ●

When you write in an answer, print or write clearly.

Make sure that answers are provided for everyone here

See page 4 of the guide if a roomer or someone else in the household does not want to give you all the information for the form.

Answer the questions on pages 1 through 5, and then starting with pages 6 and 7, fill a pair of pages for each person in the household

Check your answers. Then write your name, the date, and telephone number on page 20.

Mail back this form on Tuesday, April 1, or as soon afterward as you can. Use the enclosed envelope. no stamp is needed.

Please start by answering Question 1 below

Question 1

List in Question 1

- Family members living here, including babies still in the hospital
- Relatives living here
- Lodgers or boarders living here
- Other persons living here
- College students who stay here while attending college, even if their parents live elsewhere
- Persons who usually live here but are temporarily away (including children in boarding school below the college level)
- Persons with a home elsewhere but who stay here most of the week while working

Do Not List in Question 1

- Any person away from here in the Armed Forces
- Any college student who stays somewhere else while attending college.
- Any person who usually stays somewhere else most of the week while working there
- Any person away from here in an institution such as a home for the aged or mental hospital.
- Any person staying or visiting here who has a usual home elsewhere

1. What is the name of each person who was living here on Tuesday, April 1, 1980, or who was staying or visiting here and had no other home?

[illegible]

Note

If everyone here is staying only temporarily and has a usual home elsewhere, please mark this box ☐.

Then please.

- answer the questions on pages 2 through 5 only.
- and
- enter the address of your usual home on page 20.

Please continue

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Page 2

ALSO ANSWER THE HOUSING QUESTIONS ON PAGE 3

Here are the QUESTIONS ↓	These are the columns for ANSWERS → Please fill one column for each person listed in Question 1.	PERSON in column 1		PERSON in column 2	
		Last name	First name Middle initial	Last name	First name Middle initial
2. How is this person related to the person in column 1? Fill one circle. If "Other relative" of person in column 1, give exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, niece, grandson, etc.		START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned or rented. If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.		If relative of person in column 1: <input type="checkbox"/> Husband/wife <input type="checkbox"/> Father/mother <input type="checkbox"/> Son/daughter <input type="checkbox"/> Other relative <input type="checkbox"/> Brother/sister If not related to person in column 1: <input type="checkbox"/> Roomer, boarder <input type="checkbox"/> Other nonrelative <input type="checkbox"/> Partner, roommate <input type="checkbox"/> Paid employee	
3. Sex Fill one circle.		<input type="checkbox"/> Male <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Female		<input type="checkbox"/> Male <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Female	
4. Is this person — Fill one circle.		<input type="checkbox"/> White <input type="checkbox"/> Asian Indian <input type="checkbox"/> Black or Negro <input type="checkbox"/> Hawaiian <input type="checkbox"/> Japanese <input type="checkbox"/> Guamanian <input type="checkbox"/> Chinese <input type="checkbox"/> Samoan <input type="checkbox"/> Filipino <input type="checkbox"/> Eskimo <input type="checkbox"/> Korean <input type="checkbox"/> Aleut <input type="checkbox"/> Vietnamese <input type="checkbox"/> Other — Specify <input type="checkbox"/> Indian (Amer.) Print tribe →		<input type="checkbox"/> White <input type="checkbox"/> Asian Indian <input type="checkbox"/> Black or Negro <input type="checkbox"/> Hawaiian <input type="checkbox"/> Japanese <input type="checkbox"/> Guamanian <input type="checkbox"/> Chinese <input type="checkbox"/> Samoan <input type="checkbox"/> Filipino <input type="checkbox"/> Eskimo <input type="checkbox"/> Korean <input type="checkbox"/> Aleut <input type="checkbox"/> Vietnamese <input type="checkbox"/> Other — Specify <input type="checkbox"/> Indian (Amer.) Print tribe →	
5. Age, and month and year of birth a. Print age at last birthday. b. Print month and fill one circle. c. Print year in the spaces, and fill one circle below each number.		a. Age at last birthday: 1 8 0 0 9 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Jan.—Mar Apr.—June July—Sept. Oct.—Dec. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		a. Age at last birthday: 1 8 0 0 9 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Jan.—Mar Apr.—June July—Sept. Oct.—Dec. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
6. Marital status Fill one circle.		<input type="checkbox"/> Now married <input type="checkbox"/> Separated <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed <input type="checkbox"/> Never married <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced		<input type="checkbox"/> Now married <input type="checkbox"/> Separated <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed <input type="checkbox"/> Never married <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced	
7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent? Fill one circle.		<input type="checkbox"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic		<input type="checkbox"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic	
8. Since February 1, 1980, has this person attended regular school or college at any time? Fill one circle. Count nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree.		<input type="checkbox"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, private, church-related <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, private, not church-related		<input type="checkbox"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, private, church-related <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, private, not church-related	
9. What is the highest grade (or year) of regular school this person has ever attended? Fill one circle. If now attending school, mark grade person is in. If high school was finished by equivalency test (GED), mark "12."		Highest grade attended: <input type="checkbox"/> Nursery school <input type="checkbox"/> Kindergarten Elementary through high school (grade or year) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> College (academic year) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Never attended school — Skip question 10		Highest grade attended: <input type="checkbox"/> Nursery school <input type="checkbox"/> Kindergarten Elementary through high school (grade or year) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> College (academic year) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Never attended school — Skip question 10	
10. Did this person finish the highest grade (or year) attended? Fill one circle.		<input type="checkbox"/> Now attending this grade (or year) <input type="checkbox"/> Finished this grade (or year) <input type="checkbox"/> Did not finish this grade (or year)		<input type="checkbox"/> Now attending this grade (or year) <input type="checkbox"/> Finished this grade (or year) <input type="checkbox"/> Did not finish this grade (or year)	
		CENSUS USE ONLY A. <input type="checkbox"/> I <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		CENSUS USE ONLY A. <input type="checkbox"/> I <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	

PERSON in column 7	
Last name	Middle initial
First name	
If relative of person in column 1:	
<input type="radio"/> Husband/wife	<input type="radio"/> Father/mother
<input type="radio"/> Son/daughter	<input type="radio"/> Other relative
<input type="radio"/> Brother/sister	
If not related to person in column 1:	
<input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder	<input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative
<input type="radio"/> Partner, roommate	
<input type="radio"/> Paid employee	
<input type="radio"/> Male <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> Female	
<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other — Specify <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) <input type="radio"/> Print tribe	
a. Age at last birthday	c. Year of birth
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
b. Month of birth	
Jan.—Mar. Apr.—June July.—Sept. Oct.—Dec.	
<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced	
<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic	
<input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private, church-related <input type="radio"/> Yes, private, not church-related	
Highest grade attended:	
<input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten <input type="radio"/> Elementary through high school (grade or year) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 <input type="radio"/> College (academic year) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more <input type="radio"/> Never attended school—Skip question 10	
<input type="radio"/> Now attending this grade (or year) <input type="radio"/> Finished this grade (or year) <input type="radio"/> Did not finish this grade (or year)	
CENSUS USE ONLY	
A. <input type="radio"/> I <input type="radio"/> N <input type="radio"/> O	

If you listed more than 7 persons in Question 1, please see note on page 20.

NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1—H12 FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD

H1. Did you leave anyone out of Question 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, a new baby still in the hospital, a lodger who also has another home, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home? <input type="radio"/> Yes — On page 20 give name(s) and reason left out. <input type="radio"/> No	H9. Is this apartment (house) part of a condominium? <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes, a condominium				
H2. Did you list anyone in Question 1 who is away from home now — for example, on a vacation or in a hospital? <input type="radio"/> Yes — On page 20 give name(s) and reason person is away. <input type="radio"/> No	H10. If this is a one-family house — a. Is the house on a property of 10 or more acres? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> No b. Is any part of the property used as a commercial establishment or medical office? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No				
H3. Is anyone visiting here who is not already listed? <input type="radio"/> Yes — On page 20 give name of each visitor for whom there is no one at the home address to report the person to a census taker. <input type="radio"/> No	H11. If you live in a one-family house or a condominium unit which you own or are buying — What is the value of this property, that is, how much do you think this property (house and lot or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale? Do not answer this question if this is — <input checked="" type="radio"/> A mobile home or trailer <input type="radio"/> A house on 10 or more acres <input type="radio"/> A house with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property <input type="radio"/> Less than \$10,000 <input type="radio"/> \$50,000 to \$54,999 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 to \$14,999 <input type="radio"/> \$55,000 to \$59,999 <input type="radio"/> \$15,000 to \$17,499 <input type="radio"/> \$60,000 to \$64,999 <input type="radio"/> \$17,500 to \$19,999 <input type="radio"/> \$65,000 to \$69,999 <input type="radio"/> \$20,000 to \$22,499 <input type="radio"/> \$70,000 to \$74,999 <input type="radio"/> \$22,500 to \$24,999 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> \$75,000 to \$79,999 <input type="radio"/> \$25,000 to \$27,499 <input type="radio"/> \$80,000 to \$89,999 <input type="radio"/> \$27,500 to \$29,999 <input type="radio"/> \$90,000 to \$99,999 <input type="radio"/> \$30,000 to \$34,999 <input type="radio"/> \$100,000 to \$124,999 <input type="radio"/> \$35,000 to \$39,999 <input type="radio"/> \$125,000 to \$149,999 <input type="radio"/> \$40,000 to \$44,999 <input type="radio"/> \$150,000 to \$199,999 <input type="radio"/> \$45,000 to \$49,999 <input type="radio"/> \$200,000 or more				
H4. How many living quarters, occupied and vacant, are at this address? <input type="radio"/> One <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> 2 apartments or living quarters <input type="radio"/> 3 apartments or living quarters <input type="radio"/> 4 apartments or living quarters <input type="radio"/> 5 apartments or living quarters <input type="radio"/> 6 apartments or living quarters <input type="radio"/> 7 apartments or living quarters <input type="radio"/> 8 apartments or living quarters <input type="radio"/> 9 apartments or living quarters <input type="radio"/> 10 or more apartments or living quarters <input type="radio"/> This is a mobile home or trailer					
H5. Do you enter your living quarters — <input type="radio"/> Directly from the outside or through a common or public hall? <input type="radio"/> Through someone else's living quarters?					
H6. Do you have complete plumbing facilities in your living quarters, that is, hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower? <input type="radio"/> Yes, for this household only <input type="radio"/> Yes, but also used by another household <input type="radio"/> No, have some but not all plumbing facilities <input type="radio"/> No plumbing facilities in living quarters					
H7. How many rooms do you have in your living quarters? Do not count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms. <input type="radio"/> 1 room <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> 4 rooms <input type="radio"/> 7 rooms <input type="radio"/> 2 rooms <input type="radio"/> 5 rooms <input type="radio"/> 8 rooms <input type="radio"/> 3 rooms <input type="radio"/> 6 rooms <input type="radio"/> 9 or more rooms					
H8. Are your living quarters — <input type="radio"/> Owned or being bought by you or by someone else in this household? <input type="radio"/> Rented for cash rent? <input type="radio"/> Occupied without payment of cash rent?					
H12. If you pay rent for your living quarters — What is the monthly rent? If rent is not paid by the month, see the instruction guide on how to figure a monthly rent. <input type="radio"/> Less than \$50 <input type="radio"/> \$160 to \$169 <input type="radio"/> \$50 to \$59 <input type="radio"/> \$170 to \$179 <input type="radio"/> \$60 to \$69 <input type="radio"/> \$180 to \$189 <input type="radio"/> \$70 to \$79 <input type="radio"/> \$190 to \$199 <input type="radio"/> \$80 to \$89 <input type="radio"/> \$200 to \$224 <input type="radio"/> \$90 to \$99 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> \$225 to \$249 <input type="radio"/> \$100 to \$109 <input type="radio"/> \$250 to \$274 <input type="radio"/> \$110 to \$119 <input type="radio"/> \$275 to \$299 <input type="radio"/> \$120 to \$129 <input type="radio"/> \$300 to \$349 <input type="radio"/> \$130 to \$139 <input type="radio"/> \$350 to \$399 <input type="radio"/> \$140 to \$149 <input type="radio"/> \$400 to \$499 <input type="radio"/> \$150 to \$159 <input type="radio"/> \$500 or more					
FOR CENSUS USE ONLY					
A4. Block number 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 10 <input type="radio"/> 11 <input type="radio"/> 12	A6. Serial number 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 10 <input type="radio"/> 11 <input type="radio"/> 12	B. Type of unit or quarters Occupied <input type="radio"/> First form <input type="radio"/> Continuation Vacant <input type="radio"/> Regular <input type="radio"/> Usual home elsewhere Group quarters <input type="radio"/> First form <input type="radio"/> Continuation	For vacant units C1. Is this unit for — <input type="radio"/> Year round use <input type="radio"/> Seasonal/Mig. — Skip C2, C3, and D. C2. Vacancy status <input type="radio"/> For rent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> For sale only <input type="radio"/> Rented or sold, not occupied <input type="radio"/> Held for occasional use <input type="radio"/> Other vacant C3. Is this unit boarded up? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	D. Months vacant <input type="radio"/> Less than 1 month <input type="radio"/> 1 up to 2 months <input type="radio"/> 2 up to 6 months <input type="radio"/> 6 up to 12 months <input type="radio"/> 1 year up to 2 years <input type="radio"/> 2 or more years	F. Total persons 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 10 <input type="radio"/> 11 <input type="radio"/> 12
E. Indicators 1. <input type="radio"/> Mail return 2. <input type="radio"/> Pop./F					

H13. Which best describes this building? <i>Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> A mobile home or trailer <input type="radio"/> A one-family house detached from any other house <input type="radio"/> A one-family house attached to one or more houses <input type="radio"/> A building for 2 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 3 or 4 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 5 to 9 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 10 to 19 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 20 to 49 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 50 or more families <input type="radio"/> A boat, tent, van, etc. 	H21a. Which fuel is used most for house heating? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used 	CENSUS USE H22a. <table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
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5	5	5																											
6	6	6																											
7	7	7																											
8	8	8																											
9	9	9																											
H14a. How many stories (floors) are in this building? <i>Count an attic or basement as a story if it has any finished rooms for living purposes.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> 1 to 3 — Skip to H15 <input type="radio"/> 4 to 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 to 12 <input type="radio"/> 13 or more stories 	b. Which fuel is used most for water heating? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used 	H22b. <table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
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8	8	8																											
9	9	9																											
b. Is there a passenger elevator in this building? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No 	c. Which fuel is used most for cooking? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used 	H22c. <table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
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5	5	5																											
6	6	6																											
7	7	7																											
8	8	8																											
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H15a. Is this building — <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> On a city or suburban lot, or on a place of less than 1 acre? — Skip to H16 <input type="radio"/> On a place of 1 to 9 acres? <input type="radio"/> On a place of 10 or more acres? b. Last year, 1979, did sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products from this place amount to — <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Less than \$50 (or None) <input type="radio"/> \$50 to \$249 <input type="radio"/> \$250 to \$599 <input type="radio"/> \$600 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 or more 	H22. What are the costs of utilities and fuels for your living quarters? <p>a. Electricity \$ _____ .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge <i>Average monthly cost</i> <input type="radio"/> Electricity not used</p> <p>b. Gas \$ _____ .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge <i>Average monthly cost</i> <input type="radio"/> Gas not used</p> <p>c. Water \$ _____ .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge <i>Yearly cost</i> <input type="radio"/> These fuels not used</p> <p>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc. \$ _____ .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge <i>Yearly cost</i> <input type="radio"/> These fuels not used</p>	H22d. <table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
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H16. Do you get water from — <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> A public system (city water department, etc.) or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source (a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.)? 	H23. Do you have complete kitchen facilities? Complete kitchen facilities are a sink with piped water, a range or cookstove, and a refrigerator. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No 	H22e. <table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
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H17. Is this building connected to a public sewer? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means 	H24. How many bedrooms do you have? <i>Count rooms used mainly for sleeping even if used also for other purposes.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms 	H22f. <table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
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H18. About when was this building originally built? Mark when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> 1979 or 1980 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1978 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier 	H25. How many bathrooms do you have? <i>A complete bathroom is a room with flush toilet, bathtub or shower, and wash basin with piped water.</i> <i>A half bathroom has at least a flush toilet or bathtub or shower, but does not have all the facilities for a complete bathroom.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> No bathroom, or only a half bathroom <input type="radio"/> 1 complete bathroom <input type="radio"/> 1 complete bathroom, plus half bath(s) <input type="radio"/> 2 or more complete bathrooms 	H22g. <table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
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H19. When did the person listed in column 1 move into this house (or apartment)? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> 1979 or 1980 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1978 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1949 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Always lived here 	H26. Do you have a telephone in your living quarters? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No 	H22h. <table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
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H20. How are your living quarters heated? <i>Fill one circle for the kind of heat used most.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Steam or hot water system <input type="radio"/> Central warm-air furnace with ducts to the individual rooms (Do not count electric heat pumps here) <input type="radio"/> Electric heat pump <input type="radio"/> Other built-in electric units (permanently installed in wall, ceiling, or baseboard) <input type="radio"/> Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace <input type="radio"/> Room heaters with flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene <input type="radio"/> Room heaters without flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene (not portable) <input type="radio"/> Fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters of any kind <input type="radio"/> No heating equipment 	H27. Do you have air conditioning? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes, a central air-conditioning system <input type="radio"/> Yes, 1 individual room unit <input type="radio"/> Yes, 2 or more individual room units <input type="radio"/> No H28. How many automobiles are kept at home for use by members of your household? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 automobile <input type="radio"/> 2 automobiles <input type="radio"/> 3 or more automobiles H29. How many vans or trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 van or truck <input type="radio"/> 2 vans or trucks <input type="radio"/> 3 or more vans or trucks 	H22i. <table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
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FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD

Page 5

Please answer H30–H32 if you live in a one-family house which you own or are buying, unless this is —

- A mobile home or trailer
- A house on 10 or more acres
- A condominium unit
- A house with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property

If any of these, or if you rent your unit or this is a multi-family structure, skip H30 to H32 and turn to page 6.

H30. What were the real estate taxes on this property last year?

\$ _____ .00 OR ☐ None

H31. What is the annual premium for fire and hazard insurance on this property?

\$ _____ .00 OR ☐ None

H32a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on this property?

- ☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt
- ☐ Yes, contract to purchase
- ☐ No — Skip to page 6

b. Do you have a second or junior mortgage on this property?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

c. How much is your total regular monthly payment to the lender?

Also include payments on a contract to purchase and to lenders holding second or junior mortgages on this property.

\$ _____ .00 OR ☐ No regular payment required — Skip to page 6

d. Does your regular monthly payment (amount entered in H32c) include payments for real estate taxes on this property?

- Yes, taxes included in payment ☐
- ☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

e. Does your regular monthly payment (amount entered in H32c) include payments for fire and hazard insurance on this property?

- ☐ Yes, insurance included in payment
- ☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

Please turn to page 6

FOR CENSUS USE ONLY

1	2.	4.	2	2.	4.	3	2.	4.
S.S.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	S.S.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	S.S.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
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4	2.	4.	5	2.	4.	6	2.	4.
S.S.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	S.S.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	S.S.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
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7	2.	4.	GQ.	H30.	H31.	H32c.		
S.S.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		
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No	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		

Page 6

ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS FOR

<p>Name of Person 1 on page 2:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Last name First name Middle initial</p> <hr/> <p>11. In what State or foreign country was this person born? <i>Print the State where this person's mother was living when this person was born. Do not give the location of the hospital unless the mother's home and the hospital were in the same State.</i></p> <p>_____ <i>Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.</i></p> <p>12. If this person was born in a foreign country — a. Is this person a naturalized citizen of the United States?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, a naturalized citizen <input type="radio"/> No, not a citizen <input type="radio"/> Born abroad of American parents</p> <p>b. When did this person come to the United States to stay?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1980 <input type="radio"/> 1965 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1964 <input type="radio"/> Before 1950</p> <p>13a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, only speaks English — <i>Skip to 14</i></p> <p>b. What is this language?</p> <p>_____ <i>(For example — Chinese, Italian, Spanish, etc.)</i></p> <p>c. How well does this person speak English?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Very well <input type="radio"/> Not well <input type="radio"/> Well <input type="radio"/> Not at all</p> <p>14. What is this person's ancestry? If uncertain about how to report ancestry, see instruction guide.</p> <p>_____ <i>(For example: Afro-Amer., English, French, German, Honduran, Hungarian, Irish, Italian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Polish, Ukrainian, Venezuelan, etc.)</i></p> <p>15a. Did this person live in this house five years ago (April 1, 1975)? <i>If in college or Armed Forces in April 1975, report place of residence there.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Born April 1975 or later — <i>Turn to next page for next person</i> <input type="radio"/> Yes, this house — <i>Skip to 16</i> <input type="radio"/> No, different house</p> <p>b. Where did this person live five years ago (April 1, 1975)?</p> <p>(1) State, foreign country, Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.: _____</p> <p>(2) County: _____</p> <p>(3) City, town, village, etc.: _____</p> <p>(4) Inside the incorporated (legal) limits of that city, town, village, etc.?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, in unincorporated area</p>	<p>16. When was this person born?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Born before April 1965 — <i>Please go on with questions 17-33</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Born April 1965 or later — <i>Turn to next page for next person</i></p> <p>17. In April 1975 (five years ago) was this person — a. On active duty in the Armed Forces?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p> <p>b. Attending college?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p> <p>c. Working at a job or business?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, full time <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes, part time</p> <p>18a. Is this person a veteran of active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States? <i>If service was in National Guard or Reserves only, see instruction guide.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — <i>Skip to 19</i></p> <p>b. Was active-duty military service during — <i>Fill a circle for each period in which this person served.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> May 1975 or later <input type="radio"/> Vietnam era (August 1964–April 1975) <input type="radio"/> February 1955–July 1964 <input type="radio"/> Korean conflict (June 1950–January 1955) <input type="radio"/> World War II (September 1940–July 1947) <input type="radio"/> World War I (April 1917–November 1918) <input type="radio"/> Any other time</p> <p>19. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition which has lasted for 6 or more months and which . . .</p> <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <th></th> <th>Yes</th> <th>No</th> </tr> <tr> <td>a. <u>Limits</u> the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job?</td> <td><input type="radio"/></td> <td><input type="radio"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>b. <u>Prevents</u> this person from working at a job?</td> <td><input type="radio"/></td> <td><input type="radio"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>c. <u>Limits or prevents</u> this person from using public transportation?</td> <td><input type="radio"/></td> <td><input type="radio"/></td> </tr> </table> <p>20. If this person is a female —</p> <p>How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? <i>Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted.</i></p> <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>None</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/></td> <td><input type="radio"/></td> <td><input type="radio"/></td> <td><input type="radio"/></td> <td><input type="radio"/></td> <td><input type="radio"/></td> <td><input type="radio"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>7</td> <td>8</td> <td>9</td> <td>10</td> <td>11</td> <td>12</td> <td>or more</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/></td> <td><input type="radio"/></td> <td><input type="radio"/></td> <td><input type="radio"/></td> <td><input type="radio"/></td> <td><input type="radio"/></td> <td><input type="radio"/></td> </tr> </table> <p>21. If this person has ever been married — a. Has this person been married more than once?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Once <input type="radio"/> More than once</p> <p>b. Month and year of marriage? Month and year of first marriage?</p> <p>_____ <i>(Month) (Year) (Month) (Year)</i></p> <p>c. If married more than once — Did the first marriage end because of the death of the husband (or wife)?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p>		Yes	No	a. <u>Limits</u> the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	b. <u>Prevents</u> this person from working at a job?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	c. <u>Limits or prevents</u> this person from using public transportation?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	None	1	2	3	4	5	6	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	7	8	9	10	11	12	or more	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<p>22a. Did this person work at any time last week?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes — <i>Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.)</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> No — <i>Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Skip to 25</p> <p>b. How many hours did this person work last week (at all jobs)? <i>Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Hours <input type="text"/></p> <p>23. At what location did this person work last week? <i>If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week.</i> <i>If one location cannot be specified, see instruction guide.</i></p> <p>a. Address (Number and street) _____</p> <p>_____ <i>If street address is not known, enter the building name, shopping center, or other physical location description.</i></p> <p>b. Name of city, town, village, borough, etc. _____</p> <p>c. Is the place of work inside the incorporated (legal) limits of that city, town, village, borough, etc.?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, in unincorporated area</p> <p>d. County _____</p> <p>e. State _____ f. ZIP Code _____</p> <p>24a. Last week, how long did it usually take this person to get from home to work (one way)?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Minutes <input type="text"/></p> <p>b. How did this person usually get to work last week? <i>If this person used more than one method, give the one usually used for most of the distance.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Car <input type="radio"/> Taxicab <input type="radio"/> Truck <input type="radio"/> Motorcycle <input type="radio"/> Van <input type="radio"/> Bicycle <input type="radio"/> Bus or streetcar <input type="radio"/> Walked only <input type="radio"/> Railroad <input type="radio"/> Worked at home <input type="radio"/> Subway or elevated <input type="radio"/> Other — <i>Specify</i> _____</p> <p><i>If car, truck, or van in 24b, go to 24c. Otherwise, skip to 28.</i></p>
	Yes	No																																								
a. <u>Limits</u> the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>																																								
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FOR CENSUS USE ONLY									
Per. No.	11.	13b.	14.	15b.	23.	VL	24a.		
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9	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	

PERSON 1 ON PAGE 2

Page 7

<p>c. When going to work <u>last week</u>, did this person usually —</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Drive alone — <i>Skip to 28</i> <input type="radio"/> Drive others only</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Share driving <input type="radio"/> Ride as passenger only</p> <p>d. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van <u>last week</u>?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 6</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 7 or more</p> <p><i>After answering 24d, skip to 28.</i></p>	<p>CENSUS USE</p> <p>21b.</p> <p>I</p> <p>II</p> <p>III</p> <p>IV</p>	<p>31a. Last year (1979), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — <i>Skip to 31d</i></p> <p>b. How many weeks did this person work in 1979?</p> <p><i>Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.</i></p> <p>Weeks</p>	<p>CENSUS USE ONLY</p> <p>31b. 31c. 31d.</p> <p>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p>
<p>25. Was this person temporarily absent or on layoff from a job or business <u>last week</u>?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, on layoff</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No</p>		<p>c. During the weeks <u>worked</u> in 1979, how many hours did this person usually work each week?</p> <p>Hours</p>	
<p>26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — <i>Skip to 27</i></p>		<p>d. Of the weeks <u>not worked</u> in 1979 (if any), how many weeks was this person looking for work or on layoff from a job?</p> <p>Weeks</p>	<p>32a. 32b.</p> <p>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p>
<p>b. Could this person have taken a job <u>last week</u>?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, already has a job</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, temporarily ill</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, other reasons (<i>in school, etc.</i>)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, could have taken a job</p>		<p>32. Income in 1979 —</p> <p><i>Fill circles and print dollar amounts.</i></p> <p><i>If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.</i></p> <p><i>If exact amount is not known, give best estimate. For income received jointly by household members, see instruction guide.</i></p> <p>During 1979 did this person receive any income from the following sources?</p> <p><i>If "Yes" to any of the sources below — How much did this person receive for the entire year?</i></p>	
<p>27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1980 <input type="radio"/> 1978 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1977 <input type="radio"/> 1969 or earlier</p> <p><i>Skip to 31d</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Never worked</p>	<p>28.</p> <p>A B C</p>	<p>a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs . . . Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.</p> <p>Yes → \$.00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p>	<p>32c. 32d.</p> <p>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p>
<p>28–30. Current or most recent job activity</p> <p><i>Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours.</i></p> <p><i>If this person had no job or business last week, give information for last job or business since 1975.</i></p>	<p>D E F</p> <p>G H J</p> <p>K L M</p>	<p>b. Own nonfarm business, partnership, or professional practice . . . Report net income after business expenses.</p> <p>Yes → \$.00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p>	
<p>28. Industry</p> <p>a. For whom did this person work? <i>If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, print "AF" and skip to question 31.</i></p> <p>(Name of company, business, organization, or other employer)</p>		<p>c. Own farm. . . Report net income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.</p> <p>Yes → \$.00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p>	<p>32e. 32f.</p> <p>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p>
<p>b. What kind of business or industry was this?</p> <p><i>Describe the activity at location where employed.</i></p> <p>(For example: Hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, breakfast cereal manufacturing)</p>		<p>d. Interest, dividends, royalties, or net rental income . . . Report even small amounts credited to an account.</p> <p>Yes → \$.00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p>	
<p>c. Is this mainly — (Fill one circle)</p> <p>Manufacturing Retail trade</p> <p>Wholesale trade Other — (<i>agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.</i>)</p>	<p>AF</p> <p>NW</p>	<p>e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement . . .</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$.00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p>	<p>32g. 33.</p> <p>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p>
<p>29. Occupation</p> <p>a. What kind of work was this person doing?</p> <p>(For example: Registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, grinder operator)</p> <p>b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?</p> <p>(For example: Patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, operating grinding mill)</p>	<p>29.</p> <p>N P Q</p> <p>R S T</p> <p>U V W</p> <p>X Y Z</p>	<p>f. Supplemental Security (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments . . .</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$.00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p>	
<p>30. Was this person — (Fill one circle)</p> <p>Employee of private company, business, or individual, for wages, salary, or commissions . . .</p> <p>Federal government employee . . .</p> <p>State government employee . . .</p> <p>Local government employee (city, county, etc.) . . .</p> <p>Self-employed in own business, professional practice, or farm —</p> <p>Own business not incorporated . . .</p> <p>Own business incorporated . . .</p> <p>Working without pay in family business or farm . . .</p>		<p>g. Unemployment compensation, veterans' payments, pensions, alimony or child support, or any other sources of income received regularly . . . Exclude lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$.00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p> <p>33. What was this person's total income in 1979?</p> <p>Add entries in questions 32a through g; subtract any losses.</p> <p>\$.00</p> <p>(Annual amount — Dollars)</p> <p>If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.</p> <p>OR <input type="radio"/> None</p>	<p>33.</p> <p>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p>

→ Please turn to the next page and answer the questions for Person 2 on page 2

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GENERAL

The results of the 1980 Census of Population and Housing are issued in three forms: printed reports, computer tape

files, and microfiche. Most of the reports listed are issued on a flow basis through 1983. A few may be issued later, such as Subject Reports and Evaluation and Reference Reports.

The publications of the 1980 census are released under three subject titles: *1980 Census of Population and Housing*, *1980 Census of Population*, and *1980 Census of Housing*. The description of the publication program below is organized in sections, by census title, followed by the reports under each title. It should be noted that a number of population census reports contain some housing data and a number of housing census reports contain some population data. Following the description of the publication program are sections on computer tapes, maps, and microfiche.

The data product descriptions include listings of geographic areas for which data are summarized in that product. Note that the term "place" refers to incorporated places and census designated (or unincorporated) places, as well as towns and townships in 11 States (the 6 New England States, the 3 Middle Atlantic States, Michigan, and Wisconsin).

Order forms for these materials are available, subject to availability of the data product, from Data User Services Division, Customer Services, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233; Census Bureau Regional Offices; U.S. Department of Commerce District Offices; and State Data Centers. After issuance, census reports are on file in many libraries and are available for examination at any Department of Commerce District Office or Census Bureau Regional Office.

PUBLICATIONS

Population and Housing Census Reports

PHC80-1, Block Statistics—These reports, which are issued on microfiche rather

than in print form, present population and housing unit totals and statistics on selected characteristics which are based on complete-count tabulations. Data are shown for blocks in urbanized areas and selected adjacent areas, for blocks in places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and for blocks in areas which contracted with the Census Bureau to provide block statistics.

The set of reports consists of 374 sets of microfiche and includes a report for each standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA), showing blocked areas within the SMSA, and a report for each State and for Puerto Rico, showing blocked areas outside SMSA's. In addition to microfiche, printed detailed maps showing the blocks covered by the particular report are available as well as a U.S. Summary, which is an index to the set.

PHC80-2, Census Tracts—Statistics for most of the population and housing subjects included in the 1980 census are presented for census tracts in SMSA's and in other tracted areas. Both complete-count data and sample data are included. Most statistics are presented by race and Spanish origin for areas with at least a specified number of persons in the relevant population group.

There is one report for each SMSA, as well as one for each of the States and Puerto Rico which have tracted areas outside SMSA's. In addition, maps showing the boundaries and identification numbers of census tracts in the SMSA are available as well as a U.S. Summary, which is an index to the set and also provides a historical listing of the total number of tracts by area.

PHC80-3, Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas—Statistics are presented on total population and on complete-count and sample population characteristics such as age, race, education, disability, ability to speak English, labor force, and income, and on total housing units and housing characteristics such as value, age of structure, and rent. These statistics are shown for the following areas or their equivalents: States, SMSA's, counties, county subdivisions (those which are functioning general-purpose local governments), and incorporated places.

There is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

This series does not include a U.S. Summary.

PHC80-4, Congressional Districts of the 98th Congress—These reports present complete-count and sample data for congressional districts of the 98th Congress. The reports reflect redistricting based on the 1982 elections. One report is issued for each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

PHC80-S1-1, Provisional Estimates of Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics—This report presents provisional estimates based on sample data collected in the 1980 census. Data on social, economic, and housing characteristics are shown for the United States as a whole, each State, the District of Columbia, and SMSA's of 1 million or more inhabitants.

These data are based on a special subsample of the full census sample. The sample, which represents about 1.6 percent of the total population, was developed to provide users with initial data on characteristics of the population and housing units for the Nation and large areas.

PHC80-S2, Advance Estimates of Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics—These reports present advance sample data from the 1980 census including such social and economic characteristics of the population as education, migration, labor force, and income as well as housing characteristics such as structural information, mortgage, and gross rent.

The set consists of 50 paperbound reports and includes one report for each State and the District of Columbia. No report will be issued for the United States as a whole.

Each report presents population and housing characteristics for the State, its counties or comparable areas, and places of 25,000 or more inhabitants. Selected data are shown for four race groups (White; Black; combined American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut; and Asian and Pacific Islander) as well as for persons of Spanish origin.

Population Census Reports

PC80-1, Volume 1, Characteristics of the Population—This volume presents final

population counts and statistics on population characteristics. It consists of reports for the following 57 areas: the United States, each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Outlying Areas—Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, American Samoa, and the Northern Mariana Islands and the remainder of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. The volume consists of four chapters for each area, chapters A, B, C, and D. Chapters A and B present data collected on a complete-count basis, and chapters C and D present estimates based on sample information, except for the Outlying Areas where all data were collected on a complete-count basis.

The population totals presented in chapters A and B may differ from the counts presented earlier in the PHC80-V reports because corrections were made for errors found after the PHC80-V reports were issued. Chapters B, C, and D present statistics by race and Spanish origin for areas with at least a specified number of the relevant population group.

The U.S. Summary reports present statistics for the United States, regions, divisions, States, and selected areas below the State level. The State or equivalent Area reports (which include the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Outlying Areas) present statistics for the State or equivalent area and its subdivisions.

Statistics for each of the 57 areas are issued in separate paperbound reports of chapters A, B, C, and D.

PC80-1-A, Chapter A, Number of Inhabitants—Final population counts are shown for the following areas or their equivalents: States, counties, county subdivisions, incorporated places and census designated places, standard consolidated statistical areas (SCSA's), SMSA's, and urbanized areas. Selected tables contain population counts by urban and rural residence. Many tables contain population counts from previous censuses.

PC80-1-B, Chapter B, General Population Characteristics—Statistics on household relationship, age, race, Spanish origin, sex, and marital status are shown for the following areas or their equivalents: States, counties (by total and rural residence), county subdivisions, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, SCSA's,

SMSA's, urbanized areas, American Indian reservations, and Alaska Native villages.

PC80-1-C, Chapter C, General Social and Economic Characteristics—Statistics are presented on nativity, State or country of birth, citizenship and year of immigration for the foreign-born population, language spoken at home and ability to speak English, ancestry, fertility, family composition, type of group quarters, marital history, residence in 1975, journey to work, school enrollment, years of school completed, disability, veteran status, labor force status, occupation, industry, class of worker, labor force status in 1979, income in 1979, and poverty status in 1979. In addition, data on subjects shown in the PC80-1-B reports are presented in this report in more detail.

Each subject is shown for some or all of the following areas or their equivalents: States, counties (by rural and rural-farm residence), places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, SCSA's, SMSA's, urbanized areas, American Indian reservations, and Alaska Native villages.

PC80-1-D, Chapter D, Detailed Population Characteristics—Statistics on most of the subjects covered in the PC80-1-C reports are presented in this report in considerably greater detail and cross-classified by age, race, Spanish origin, and other characteristics. Each subject is shown for the State or equivalent area, and some subjects are also shown for rural residence at the State level. Most subjects are shown for SMSA's of 250,000 or more inhabitants, and a few are shown for central cities of these SMSA's.

PC80-2, Volume 2, Subject Reports—Each of the reports in this volume focuses on a particular subject and provides highly detailed distributions and cross-classifications on a national, regional, and divisional level. A few reports show statistics for States, SMSA's, large cities, American Indian reservations, or Alaska Native villages. Separate reports are issued on such subjects as racial and ethnic groups, type of residence, fertility, families, marital status, migration, education, employment, occupation, industry, journey to work, income, poverty status, and other topics.

PC80-S1, Supplementary Reports—These reports present special compilations of

1980 census statistics dealing with specific population subjects.

Housing Census Reports

HC80-1, Volume 1, Characteristics of Housing Units—This volume presents final housing unit counts and statistics on housing characteristics. It consists of reports for the following 57 areas: the United States, each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Outlying Areas—Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, American Samoa, and the Northern Mariana Islands and the remainder of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. The volume consists of two chapters for each area, chapters A and B. Chapter A presents data collected on a complete-count basis, and chapter B presents estimates based on sample information, except for the Outlying Areas where all data were collected on a complete-count basis.

The housing totals presented in this report may differ from the counts presented earlier in the PHC80-V reports because corrections were made for errors found after the PHC80-V reports were issued. Both chapters present statistics by race and Spanish origin for areas with at least a specified number of the relevant population group.

The U.S. Summary reports present statistics for the United States, regions, divisions, States, and selected areas below the State level. The State or equivalent Area reports (which include the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Outlying Areas) present statistics for the State or equivalent area and its subdivisions.

Statistics for each of the 57 areas are issued in separate paperbound reports of chapters A and B.

HC80-1-A, Chapter A, General Housing Characteristics—Statistics on units at address, tenure, condominium status, number of rooms, persons per room, plumbing facilities, value, contract rent, and vacancy status are shown for some or all of the following areas or their equivalents: States, counties, county subdivisions, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, SCSA's, SMSA's, urbanized areas, American Indian reservations, and Alaska Native villages. Selected tables contain housing characteristics by urban and rural residence.

HC80-1-B, Chapter B, Detailed Housing Characteristics—Statistics on units in structure, year moved into unit, year structure built, heating equipment, fuels, air-conditioning, source of water, sewage disposal, gross rent, and selected monthly ownership costs are shown for some or all of the following areas or their equivalents: States, counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, SCSA's, SMSA's, urbanized areas, American Indian reservations, and Alaska Native villages. Selected tables show housing characteristics for rural and rural farm residence at the State and county level. Some subjects included in the HC80-1-A reports are also covered in this report in more detail.

HC80-2, Volume 2, Metropolitan Housing Characteristics—This volume presents statistics on most of the 1980 housing census subjects in considerable detail and cross-classification. Most statistics are presented by race and Spanish origin for areas with at least a specified number of the relevant population group. Data are shown for States or equivalent areas, SMSA's and their central cities, and other cities of 50,000 or more inhabitants.

There is one report for each SMSA and one report for each State and Puerto Rico. The set includes a U.S. Summary report showing these statistics for the United States and regions.

HC80-3, Volume 3, Subject Reports—Each of the reports in this volume focuses on a particular subject and provides highly detailed distributions and cross-classifications on a national, regional, and divisional level. Separate reports are issued on housing of the elderly, mobile homes, and American Indian households.

HC80-4, Volume 4, Components of Inventory Change—This volume consists of two reports presenting statistics on the 1980 characteristics of housing units which existed in 1973, as well as on newly constructed units, conversions, mergers, demolitions, and other additions and losses to the housing inventory between 1973 and 1980. These reports present data derived from a sample survey conducted in the fall of 1980. Data are presented for the United States and regions in report I. Report II has two parts: Part A presents data for that group of SMSA's (not individually identified)

with populations of 1 million or more at the time of the 1970 census, and part B presents data for that group of SMSA's (not individually identified) with populations of less than 1 million at the time of the 1970 census.

HC80-5, Volume 5, Residential Finance—

This volume consists of one report presenting statistics on the financing of non-farm homeowner and rental and vacant properties, including characteristics of the mortgage, property, and owner. The statistics are based on a sample survey conducted in the spring of 1981. Data are presented for the United States and regions. Some data are presented by inside and outside SMSA's and by central cities.

HC80-S1-1, Supplementary Reports—

These reports present statistics from the 1980 Census of Housing on general characteristics of housing units for the 50 States and the District of Columbia, counties, and independent cities.

Evaluation and Reference Reports

PHC80-E, Evaluation and Research Reports—These reports present the results of the extensive evaluation program conducted as an integral part of the 1980 census. This program relates to such matters as completeness of enumeration and quality of the data on characteristics.

PHC80-R, Reference Reports—These reports present information on the various administrative and methodological aspects of the 1980 census. The series includes:

PHC80-R1, Users' Guide—This report covers subject content, procedures, geography, statistical products, limitations of the data, sources of user assistance, notes on data use, a glossary of terms, and guides for locating data in reports and tape files. The guide is issued in loose-leaf form and sold in parts (R1-A, B, etc.) as they are printed.

PHC80-R2, History—This report describes in detail all phases of the 1980 census, from the earliest planning through all stages to the dissemination of data and evaluation of results. It contains detailed discussion of 1980 census questions and their use in previous decennial censuses.

PHC80-R3, Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations—This report was developed primarily for use in classifying responses to the questions on the kind of business (industry) and kind of work (occupation) in which the respondent is engaged. The index lists approximately 20,000 industry and 29,000 occupation titles in alphabetical order.

PHC80-R4, Classified Index of Industries and Occupations—This report defines the industrial and occupational classification systems adopted for the 1980 Census of Population. It presents the individual titles that constitute each of the 231 industry and 503 occupation categories in the classification systems. The individual titles are the same as those shown in the Alphabetical Index. The 1980 occupation classification reflects the new U.S. Standard Occupational Classification (SOC). As in the past, the 1980 industry classification reflects the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC).

PHC80-R5, Geographic Identification Code Scheme—This report identifies the names and related geographic codes for each State, county, minor civil division, place, region, division, SCSA, SMSA, American Indian reservation, and Alaska Native village for which the Census Bureau tabulated data from the 1980 census.

COMPUTER TAPES

Summary Tape Files

In addition to the printed and microfiche reports, results of the 1980 census also are provided on computer tape in the form of summary tape files (STF's). These data products have been designed to provide statistics with greater subject and geographic detail than is feasible or desirable to provide in printed and microfiche reports. The STF data are made available at nominal cost. The data are subject to suppression of certain detail where necessary to protect confidentiality.

There are five STF's (listed below), and the amount of geographic and subject detail presented varies. STF's 1 and 2 contain complete-count data, and STF's 3, 4, and 5 contain sample data. Note that the term "cells" used below refers

to the number of subject statistics provided for each geographic area, and the number of cells is indicative of the detail of the subject content of the file.

Each of the STF's generally consists of two or more files which provide different degrees of geographic detail and, in some cases, race/Spanish origin cross-classification. For each of the files there is a separate tape or tapes for each State, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. Selected files (STF 1 and STF 3) are also produced for Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, American Samoa, and the Northern Mariana Islands and the remainder of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. These tapes are issued on a State-by-State basis and are followed by a national summary tape for the particular file. More complete descriptions of the STF's than given in the summaries below can be found in the technical documentation of the specific file and in the PHC80-R1, *Users' Guide*.

STF 1—This STF provides 321 cells of complete-count population and housing data. Data are summarized for the United States, regions, divisions, States, SCSA's, SMSA's, urbanized areas, congressional districts, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts, enumeration districts in unblocked areas, and blocks and block groups in blocked areas. The data include those shown in the PHC80-1, PHC80-3 (complete-count), and PC80-1-A reports.

STF 2—This STF contains 2,292 cells of detailed complete-count population and housing data, of which 962 are repeated for each race and Spanish origin group present in the tabulation area. Data are summarized for the United States, regions, divisions, States, SCSA's, SMSA's, urbanized areas, counties, county subdivisions, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, census tracts, American Indian reservations, and Alaska Native villages. The data include those shown in the PHC80-2 (complete-count), PC80-1-B, and HC80-1-A reports.

STF 3—This STF contains 1,126 cells of data on various population and housing subjects collected on a sample basis. The areas covered are the same as in STF 1, excluding blocks. The data include those shown in the PHC80-3 (sample) reports.

STF 4—This STF is the geographic counterpart of STF 2, but the number of cells of data is greater (approximately 8,400). STF 4 provides data covering virtually all of the population and housing subjects collected on a sample basis, as well as some of the complete-count subjects. Some of the statistics are repeated for race, Spanish origin, and ancestry groups. Data are summarized for areas similar to those shown in STF 2, except that data for places are limited to those with 2,500 or more inhabitants. The data include those shown in the PHC80-2 (sample), PC80-1-C, and HC80-1-B reports.

STF 5—This STF contains over 100,000 cells of data on various population and housing subjects collected on a sample basis and provides detailed tabulations and cross-classifications for States, SMSA's, counties, cities of 50,000 or more inhabitants and central cities. Most subjects are classified by race and Spanish origin. The data include those shown in the PC80-1-D and HC80-2 reports.

Other Computer Tape Files

P.L. 94-171, Population Counts—In accordance with Public Law (P.L.) 94-171, the Census Bureau provides population tabulations to all States for legislative reapportionment/redistricting. The file is issued on a State-by-State basis. It contains population counts classified by race and Spanish origin. The data are tabulated for the following levels of geography as applicable: States, counties, county subdivisions, incorporated places, census tracts, blocks and block groups in blocked areas, and enumeration districts in unblocked areas. For States participating in the voluntary program to define election precincts in conjunction with the Census Bureau, the data are also tabulated for election precincts.

Master Area Reference Files 1 and 2 (MARF)

MARF 1—This geographic reference file is an extract of STF 1 designed for those who require a master list of geographic codes and areas, along with basic census counts arranged hierarchically from the State down to the block group and enumeration district levels and is issued on a State-by-State basis. The file contains records for States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts, enumeration districts in unblocked areas, and block groups in blocked areas. Each record shows the total population by five race groups, population of Spanish origin, number of housing units, number of households, number of families, and a few other items.

MARF 2—This file is the same as the MARF 1 with the latitude and longitude coordinates for a representative point (centroid) in each block group (BG) or enumeration district (ED) outside block numbered areas.

Geographic Base File/Dual Independent Map Encoding (GBF/DIME)—These files are computer representations of the Metropolitan Map Series, including address ranges and ZIP Codes, which generally cover the urbanized portions of SMSA's. GBF/DIME files are used to assign census geographic codes to addresses (geocoding). The files are available by SMSA.

Public-Use Microdata Samples—Public-use microdata samples are computerized files containing most population and housing characteristics as shown on a sample of individual census records. These files contain no names or addresses, and geographic identification is sufficiently broad to protect confidentiality.

There are three mutually exclusive samples, the A sample including 5 percent of all persons and housing units, and the

B and C samples each including 1 percent of all persons and housing units. States and most large SMSA's will be identifiable on one or more of the files. Microdata files allow the user to prepare customized tabulations.

Census/EEO Special File—This file provides sample census data with specified relevance to EEO and affirmative action uses. The file contains two tabulations, one with detailed occupational data and the other with years of school completed by age. The data in both tabulations are crossed by sex, race, and Spanish origin. These data are provided for all counties, for all SMSA's, and for places with a population of 50,000 or more.

MAPS

Maps necessary to define areas are generally published and included as part of the corresponding reports. Maps are published for Block Statistics (PHC80-1) and Census Tracts (PHC80-2), but must be purchased separately from the report. Maps necessary to define enumeration districts are available on a cost-of-reproduction basis.

MICROFICHE

Some of the computer tape products are available on microfiche. The STF microfiche are issued for each State or Area and for the United States. These include:

STF 1 Microfiche—Data from STF 1 are presented in tabular form for all the STF 1 geographic levels described previously, except blocks.

STF 3 Microfiche—Data from STF 3 are presented in tabular form for all the STF 3 geographic levels.

P.L. 94-171 Counts Microfiche—The data from the P.L. 94-171 computer file are presented in a listing format.

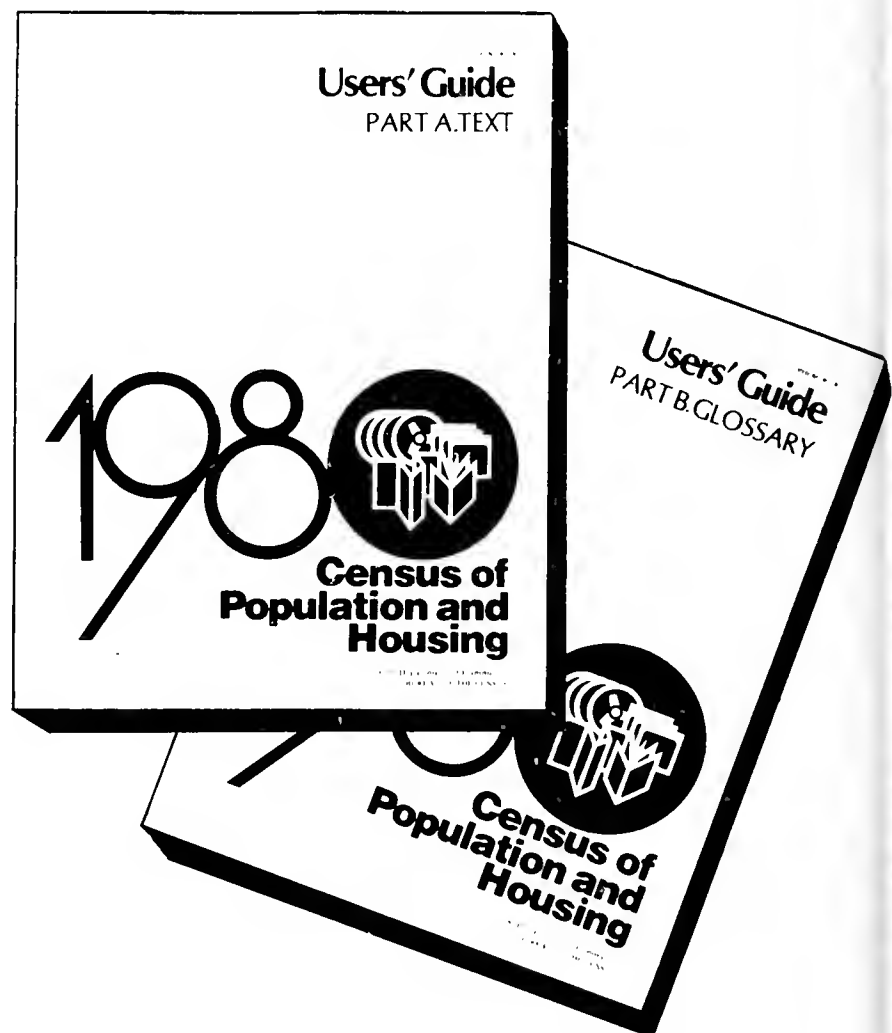
1980 Census of Population and Housing

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